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Saudis Hold to \$18 a Barrel

OPEC Sets \$23.50 Ceiling In Major Upsurge of Price

7-Nation Fuel Pact Reported Imminent

By Helen Thomas

TOKYO, June 28 (UPI) — President Carter and the other leaders at the economic summit here were reported near agreement today on a compromise energy conservation plan to meet soaring world oil prices, which jumped another 24 percent while the government leaders talked.

Aides said that the imminent accord would satisfy U.S. energy requirements and Europe's desire for long-term conservation.

A European official was quoted as saying there was a strong possibility of agreement by the end of the summit yesterday, but a number of differences still divided the seven leaders of the world's major industrial democracies.

One West German source said that the compromise would mean "we are all going to agree to go our separate ways."

Even after the heads of government recessed their talks tonight, their aides met late into the night, discussing details of a plan to curb the West's consumption of oil and send a message to the Organization

of Petroleum Exporting Countries that "we mean business."

Mr. Carter and the leaders of Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada met over breakfast and lunch and held two formal sessions in the private Robe of Heaven conference room in Akasaka Palace in central Tokyo.

"I think we are clearly tending in the direction of a compromise that incorporates the needs and peculiarities of the individual countries but yet will come up with specific numbers and commitments on which all the leaders assembled would agree," a U.S. official said.

At the heart of remaining differences was the U.S. insistence that each of the seven countries accept specific commitments for the remainder of this year and for 1980 on reducing their imports of crude oil. Japan and Canada aligned themselves with the United States.

The four European powers, however, agreed with the rest of their Common Market partners last week in Strasbourg, France, on a

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Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister of Saudi Arabia, announces price increase established yesterday by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at meeting in Geneva.

Top Carter Aides Propose Increasing Forces in Gulf

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT) — The Carter administration's top foreign policy and defense aides have recommended that the United States strengthen its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, according to government officials.

The recommendation, which has been forwarded to President Carter, was said by several officials to constitute a turning point in American policy in the region. They said that the high-level proposal was likely to result in a gradual but significant augmentation of U.S. naval and air forces in the region during the coming year.

Officials said that the recommendation for expanding the U.S. military presence resulted from a study in which several agencies were asked to examine changes in the region's security situation, including the implications of the West's growing dependence on oil from the Gulf, political and military gains by the Soviet Union in the region and turbulence in Iran and elsewhere.

They said that at two high-level meetings at the White House last week by Secretary of State Cyrus

Confusing Oil Plan To Push World Cost

By Ronald Koven and J.P. Smith

GENEVA, June 28 (WP) — In the stiffest oil price rise since the Arab embargo of 1973, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided today on a price ceiling of \$23.50 a barrel as part of a confusing arrangement that will mean higher prices throughout the world.

But Saudi Arabia, the world's largest single exporter, raised its price to \$18 a barrel in an apparent bid to place downward pressure on the other OPEC prices.

The Saudis were as tough as the rest of the oil cartel in warning against any Western attempt to try to get a back-door price reduction by cutting the international value of the U.S. dollar, the currency used to pay for most of the world's crude oil.

OPEC warned in a final communiqué that if the dollar continues to fall "with a view to eroding the real price of oil," the organization will convene an extraordinary conference to replace the dollar with "a basket of currencies" — a move likely to be seen as a blow to U.S. power and prestige.

Stern Warning

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, warned that although "right now the major industrialized countries will have an interest to force the dollar value to go down in order to reduce their oil bill," they had better not try that approach. "It won't work," he said. "The dollar won't be a measure for our price."

In what Sheikh Yamani termed a confusing and complicated arrangement, OPEC agreed to get two separate base prices of \$18 and \$20 a barrel, with a ceiling of \$23.50 to include all surcharges.

Sheikh Yamani also laid down tough conditions for the industrialized West before OPEC will concede that it is making a meaningful oil conservation effort. He said that the West should reduce its consumption by 2 million barrels a day immediately, a goal that had been set by the Paris-based International Energy Agency to be reached by year's end.

3d World Stability

He made it clear that these cuts are to be taken from the major industrialized nations, while the world's developing countries would continue to get as much oil as ever. He said that if any developing country is cut by the multinational oil companies, OPEC will tell the company to restore the cut or have the same amount of oil taken away from it for delivery to the country involved.

Sheikh Yamani said that he had already issued such orders in a few instances that had been brought to his attention.

"The very high price of oil will cause a recession," he said. "So, either

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15 Are Executed by Syria In Moslem Terrorist Plot

From Agency Dispatches

DAMASCUS, June 29 — President Hafez al-Assad's government executed 15 convicted terrorists at dawn today — 14 by hanging and 1 by firing squad — in a crackdown on the rightist Moslem Brotherhood.

Syrian officials said that the 15 executed men were responsible for a wave of bombings and assassinations in the past few months aimed at the minority Alawite Moslem sect, of which President Assad is a member. Foreign observers estimated there were about 50 incidents.

The outlawed Moslem Brotherhood is made up of Sunni Moslems, the majority sect in Syria. The executions occurred less than 24 hours after Syrian and Israeli jets duelled in the skies over southern Lebanon yesterday in the first aerial combat between the two nations since 1974. An Israeli Embassy official in Washington said that Mr. Assad unleashed his air force to divert attention at home from a growing challenge to his rule.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry source in Cairo also said that the air battle was related to Syria's internal problems.

Today the United States protest-

ed Israel's use of U.S. F-15 jet fighters to shoot down Syrian planes but Israel said it acted in legitimate self-defense. It said the aerial battle took place during an Israeli air raid against Palestinian bases in Lebanon. Israel contends that these raids constitute self-defense.

U.S. reports said that the Syrians lost six MiG-21s without destroying any of the F-15s. Israel had claimed only five MiGs destroyed. It was the first time the U.S.-made jets have been combat.

In addition to six F-15s, the Israelis sent four of their Kfir jets, plus an undetermined number of A-4 Skyhawk bombers and F-4 Phantoms, on the strike against Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, U.S. sources said. The Kfir is made in Israel but is powered by American engines.

Mr. Assad's government announced a crackdown on the Moslem Brotherhood after gunmen raided a Syrian military training center in the northern city of Aleppo June 16, killed 48 cadets and wounded 37. Most of the cadets were Alawites.

The government has accused Israel, Egypt and the United States of instigating the attack. Informal sources said the government rounded up as many as 200 members of the brotherhood and has put them on trial.

The rising tide of rightist Sunni violence is considered the most serious domestic challenge to the Mr. Assad, 49, since he took power in a military coup nearly nine years ago. But diplomatic sources said that his overthrow is unlikely because he is in firm control of the army and the intelligence services.

The military command in Tel Aviv said rockets fired from southern Lebanon slammed into the northern Galilee early today, Israel reported no casualties or damage but said that its gunners returned fire across the border.

The air battle was the first since Israeli and Syrian planes clashed on April 29, 1974. Six Syrian jets were downed over Mount Hermon in the occupied Golan Heights in that encounter.

Israel and the United States tangled in a similar controversy last year when Israel was accused of using anti-personnel "cluster bombs" in violation of its pledge to use the bombs only in self-defense.



At Tokyo Summit

U.S. Doubles Quota for Asian Refugees

By Edward Walsh

CYTO, June 28 (WP) — President Carter announced tonight that the United States will double the number of Indo-Chinese refugees it is part of a seven-nation mission to reach here to signify an increase aid to the homeless people of Southeast Asia. It is more than two hours after the summit of the seven major industrial democracies jointly pledged to more to help the refugees, Mr. Carter became the first to act, ordering the U.S. quota of refugees settled in the U.S. increased 7,000 to 14,000.

The president's quick move was designed to spur the other six to take equally dramatic action to live up to the general commitment reached here at the economic summit conference. Immigration officials here said that Mr. Carter's action cost about \$150 million a year the \$200 million a year the United States already is spending settling the refugees. The increased U.S. commitment is for a year after which it will be reviewed, they said.

One of the other summit nations immediately announced an increase in the number of refugees it will accept or the amount of money it will contribute to the national resettlement effort. More in both areas. Nonetheless, U.S. officials pronounced themselves satisfied with the joint commitment of the seven while urging reporters to meet what the others eventually do. Mr. Carter's announcement was the first.

'What We Sought'

This is basically what we sought, one U.S. official said. The plight of the more than 400,000 Indo-Chinese refugees is second only to energy among issues discussed today at the summit conference of the seven and its principal allies — Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands.

The governments represented, as part of an international effort, significantly increase their contribution to Indo-Chinese relief and resettlement by making more funds available and by accepting more people, while taking account the existing social and economic circumstances in their countries, the joint declaration said.

The seven leaders also asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to convene an international conference on the refugee question and urged their "full support" for the effort. Such a conference was already in the planning stages and is tentatively scheduled for next month in Geneva.

Next Step

The next step in the process of settling the refugee problem will take place Sunday and Monday, when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance takes the results of the Tokyo summit to a five-nation foreign ministers meeting of Southeast Asian nations in Bali. In a sense, the U.S. initiative at the summit was an attempt to buy time in the effort to avert even more tragedies for the boat people. Last week, Mr. Vance dispatched messages to the South Asian countries asking them to send the results of the Tokyo summit before taking any further action against the refugees who are flooding into their countries and causing internal political stress. In recent weeks, Thailand has taken 42,000 Cambodian refugees

Asians Urge Vietnamese to Halt Exodus

KUTA, Bali, June 28 (NYT) —

The foreign ministers of five Southeast Asian countries called on Vietnam today to halt the flow of refugees and indicated in varying degrees their growing unwillingness to grant temporary asylum to those already in their camps or new arrivals.

President Suharto of Indonesia set the tone in his opening address to the annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. (They are, in addition to the host, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines.) "Lately, the flow of refugees has increased to such a proportion that we feel we are not able any more to carry the burden," the president declared.

"For the sake of fellow human beings and humanitarianism we are willing to do everything possible within our capability. But it is only fair that we are compelled to withdraw our helping hand if we are not capable any longer to shoulder the burden because it might impose a heavy burden on our people and jeopardize their tranquility."

Since the beginning of this year, Indonesia's total of Vietnamese refugees has risen from a few thousand to an estimated number surpassing 40,000.

Threats Repeated

The increase has coincided with a Malaysian policy of pushing its rivals on its coast off in the direction of Indonesia's northernmost islands. "The present deluge is breaking the back of our humanitarianism," the Malaysian minister, Ahmad Ridauddin, said. He reiterated earlier Malaysian threats to expel the 75,000 Vietnamese now in camps "unless they are resettled within a reasonable time frame."

Only those guaranteed resettlement in third countries would be

excluded, The Malaysian minister said. "We consider them illegal immigrants. Charity begins at home."

With the almost exclusive emphasis on refugees, who are almost all Vietnamese, the Thai minister, Uppadit Pacharinyan, reminded his colleagues that the great majority of the refugees in Thailand had come across his country's land border with Laos and Cambodia.

Thailand is sheltering about 140,000 Laotians and 15,000 Cambodians. It expelled earlier this month about 45,000 recent arrivals from Cambodia whom it had refused to put under the care of the UN high commissioner for refugees to leave its hands free to repatriate them by force.

Singapore's foreign minister, S. Gnanapavan, said that his country was seeking to help Vietnam of seeking hegemony over Southeast Asia and said the refugees were "a human bomb to destabilize, disrupt and cause turmoil

and dissension. This is a preliminary invasion to pave the way for the final invasion," he said.

Beach Camps Empty

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 28 (UPI) — Authorities cast to sea a boatload of Vietnamese who have lived in a makeshift camp for a month.

A navy spokesman verified a report in the Malaysian Straits Times which said that 826 Vietnamese had been rounded up yesterday from beach camps on the northeast and southeast coast, loaded on 10 eight boats and towed out to sea.

Some of the boats used to expel the refugees were the same ones that brought thousands to the shores of Malaysia. Authorities bought the boats back from fishermen, who earlier purchased the vessels at auctions, the report said.

China Rejects Hanoi Nonaggression Pact

PEKING, June 28 (AP) — China rejected a Vietnamese proposal today for a temporary nonaggression agreement, saying that the measure had no substance and failed to deal with their basic differences.

The proposal was advanced by the chief Vietnamese delegate, Dinh Nho Liem, at the first meeting of the resumed border negotiations being held in the old Austrian legation here. Mr. Dinh said that his mission was intended to create an atmosphere of goodwill during the peace talks.

It called on both sides "to refrain from espionage and reconnaissance activities in any form whatsoever on each other's territory" and "to refrain from any activity endangering the security of each other."

China invaded northern Vietnam on Feb. 17, charging that it had been provoked by repeated border violations. The fighting stopped a month later, but since then the countries have been conducting a propaganda battle, each side accusing the other of shooting incidents and incursions.

Leaving Peace

Mr. Dinh said Vietnam wants to build lasting peace in the region. But he accused Chinese leaders of seeking to "evade their responsibility for provoking their aggressive war."

The chief Chinese delegate to the talks, Deputy Premier Han Nianlong, charged that Vietnamese authorities "have engaged in large-

scale arms expansion throughout the country for a war against China," according to the Chinese news agency.

The agency said that the Chinese delegate also lashed out at Hanoi for the Indo-Chinese refugee situation. Vietnamese officials "have continued to drive Chinese nationals and Vietnamese citizens across the Sino-Vietnamese border," he said, and have "exported refugees en masse from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, thus dumping grave economic burdens and social problems on Southeast Asian and other countries."

There are an estimated 350,000 Vietnamese refugees in Indochina and most of them are ethnic Chinese.

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Somoza Is Asked by U.S. to Step Down; Diplomats Contact Regime's Opponents

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP) —

The United States has proposed to President Anastasio Somoza a plan for ending Nicaragua's civil war, U.S. sources said yesterday. The plan calls for replacing Gen. Somoza with an appointed council, that would try to form a government of national reconciliation with no Somoza links.

Meanwhile, the State Department announced that two U.S. diplomats are in touch with anti-Somoza groups both inside Nicaragua and in neighboring countries. Spokesman Thomas Reston said that they are William Bowdler, who is now in Costa Rica and who met with the provisional junta in Panama yesterday, and Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo.

Mr. Reston said Mr. Pezzullo, as part of his mission in Nicaragua, "is exploring further the feasibility" of the U.S. plan for Gen. Somoza's succession. Mr. Reston indicated Mr. Pezzullo's mission may also include indirect contacts with National Guard officers and Sandinista guerrilla leaders.

The sources stressed that Washington did not yet know whether Gen. Somoza would accept the plan, which was relayed to him this week through his foreign minister, Julio Quintana. U.S. officials outlined the plan to Mr. Quintana after a meeting of the Organization of American States here last week.

The sources said Mr. Pezzullo, who left yesterday to take up his post in Managua, was expected to

receive Gen. Somoza's answer soon after arriving.

In Nicaragua, Gen. Somoza apparently rejected the U.S. suggestion when he said in a telephone interview he did not see the need to step down, saying his forces were gaining ground against Sandinista guerrillas seeking his overthrow, contradicting the rebel reports.

As described by the U.S. sources, Washington's U.S. plan urges a four-stage process that would start with Gen. Somoza resigning in favor of a constitutional successor, and leaving the country. His successor would immediately appoint a council or junta chosen from prominent Nicaraguans who have no ties with the Somoza government. As soon as that is done, the successor would resign and turn the



Sandinista guerrillas crouch in eastern Managua as National Guard planes are heard overhead.

U.S. Officials, Analysts Cite Water Damage to Wells

Saudis Forced to Cut Estimate of Top Oil Production

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia has been forced by technical problems to lower its estimate of the maximum amount of oil it can produce on a sustained basis by 500,000 barrels a day, according to private oil analysts and U.S. government officials.

Seepage of water into oil reservoirs at Saudi Arabia's Safaniyah field, the world's third largest, has recently required the Saudis to reduce what they contend is their "maximum sustainable capacity" from 10 million to 9.5 million barrels of oil a day, officials said. The Saudis say they will not be able to raise production above that level in the near future for any extended period of time, the sources said.

The reduction also means that, if the Saudis decided to increase production to 9.5 million barrels a day from the current level of 8.5 million, an increase that the Carter administration supports, they would have to operate at nearly full capacity. That, in turn, would place tremendous strain on existing capabilities.

"They could do it, but with significant difficulty," said one Energy Department official.

The reduction has led some analysts to conclude that the recent statement by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia that the country would not increase production in the foreseeable future was based, in part, on technical considerations, not merely on short-run economic objectives or the Saudis' well-publicized annoyance with U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Reports of the new "water encroachment" problems at Safaniyah and the resulting reduction in sustainable production capacity have been closely held by the Carter administration. Officials are known to be concerned that news of the capacity reduction might inhibit Saudi Arabia's ability to threaten to increase production in order to limit the oil price increases sought by several members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at its Geneva meeting.

Carter administration officials, who learned of the Safaniyah problems within the last 12 days, are also divided in their assessments of the severity of the technical problems plaguing the Saudi fields, the

role that technical factors play in Saudi production decisions and whether the Saudis intend to increase production levels in the near future.

A detailed description of the problems at the Safaniyah field could not be obtained. A spokesman for the Arabian American Oil Company, known as Aramco, which is jointly owned by Saudi Arabia and four U.S. companies — the Exxon Corp., the Mobil Corp., the Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco Inc. — said there was

"no indication whatsoever of any difficulties with the Safaniyah field."

The spokesman said that Saudi Arabia had instructed Aramco not to comment on production or capacity figures.

An Energy Department official confirmed reports of water seepage at a Saudi field. He described the difficulties as "modest technical problems that might affect total production capacity." The official said energy analysts still believed the Saudis could increase production by 500,000 to a million barrels a day. He added, however, that the Saudis, as a rule, did not prefer to operate at or near full capacity.

"It's like running a car at 120 miles per hour," one energy expert said. "You can do it, but it's not great for the car."

A private energy analyst described the water encroachment at Safaniyah as very serious. He said that, while salt-water encroachment was always a problem at maturing oilfields, the rate of encroachment at Safaniyah was much faster than Aramco had expected.

The Central Intelligence Agency has estimated that maximum sustainable capacity dropped by 200,000 barrels a day in May. The May 2 issue of the agency's International Energy Statistical Review estimated Saudi Arabia's maximum sustainable capacity at 10 million barrels a day. In its May 30 edition, the estimate had dropped to 9.5 million barrels.

Officials said that the problems at the Safaniyah field occurred after the May 30 estimate.

Saudi production during the first quarter of 1979 was about 9.8 million barrels a day. In January and February, the Saudis produced more than 10 million barrels a day, nearly full capacity, to make up for the loss of Iranian oil.

OPEC Control of World's Oil: 80%

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT) — The 13 nations that make up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries hold 80 percent of the non-Communist world's proven oil reserves and more than two-thirds of total world reserves. They supply roughly 30 million barrels of oil daily, or more than 63 percent of the non-Communist world's crude oil.

About 75 percent of this amount pours out of six countries on the Gulf: Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah) and Qatar.

The biggest oil producer in the non-Communist world is the United States — believed to be second in global production to the Soviet Union. Currently, domestic U.S. production accounts for 10.3 million barrels daily.

Saudi Arabia is by far the largest exporter. According to the Department of Energy, Saudi Arabia pumps out an estimated 8.6 million barrels a day. The Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an influential industry publication, estimates that Saudi production could sustain a production rate as high as 10.7 million barrels a day.

Traditionally Iran, which has a total production capacity of 6.5 million barrels a day, has been the second-largest exporter. But since political unrest began last December it has only partly recovered, exporting an estimated three million barrels a day.

The non-Gulf OPEC members — Venezuela, Libya, Nigeria, Indonesia, Algeria, Ecuador and Gabon — each produce fewer than three million barrels a day.

The United States is the largest single petroleum importer. During the first quarter, it bought the only non-OPEC nations supplying substantial quantities of oil to the United States. But Canada, on the grounds of reservoir limitations, increased national demand and internal conservation policies, has announced its intention to stop all shipments of crude oil to the United States by 1982.

The second-largest oil importer is Japan. It took in roughly 5.1 million barrels a day of crude in 1978. Almost 90 percent of it is from OPEC.

For Western Europe, oil imports provided an average of more than 89 percent of consumption from 1966 to 1978. Of that, approximately 80 percent came from OPEC. France last year had net oil imports of 2.1 million barrels daily, of which 92 percent was from OPEC. West Germany imported 1.9 million barrels a day, 85 percent from OPEC.

Although Britain is also heavily dependent upon OPEC — it imports 1.7 million barrels a day, 79 percent from OPEC — the potential of increased oil and gas production in the North Sea (currently 1.1 million barrels a day) makes its energy future markedly better than that of Western Europe.

Hints of Policy Changes

Oil Pinch Strains Israel-W. German Ties

By Michael Getler

BONN, June 28 (WP) — The intensifying international scramble for oil has focused new attention, and some strain, on one of the most sensitive and emotion-laden relationships between two countries — West Germany and Israel.

At issue is whether the traditionally benign foreign policy of West Germany — a highly industrialized country totally dependent on imported oil — toward Israel is changing.

Is, as a conservative newspaper here suggested last week, "a cool policy of realism about to prevail in Bonn at the expense of the idea of atonement?"

The situation has attracted growing attention because of several recent developments.

• In Paris earlier this month, the European Common Market delivered the most critical statement it has ever issued attacking Israel's policy of establishing new settlements in occupied territories of the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Soon afterward, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher embarked on an intensive diplomatic mission to most of the Middle East and Gulf oil-producing countries.

• In the midst of the Genscher trip, a purported interview with

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was published by the Jerusalem Post. In it, the chancellor was quoted as being sharply critical of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's settlement policy and warning that a new war was possible and that Israel was losing its friends. Mr. Schmidt was said to have commented that while West Germany should have a bad conscience about the Holocaust, that should not be the basis of Bonn's support for Israel.

The chancellor's office has denied that he made the remarks attributed to him in the Jerusalem Post story.

Mr. Schmidt has twice postponed a trip to Israel, most seen here as reflecting a view that Israel's settlement policy is a hindrance to a wider Middle East peace.

For the moment, however, the focus of interest is on Mr. Genscher's trip, which is widely viewed as having two goals. One is a diplomatic mission to sound out Arab opinion on widening the peace prospects. The other is to assure West German oil supplies. A possible third aim, sources here say, is to discuss with Libya and Iraq, two countries thought to be harboring fugitive West German terrorists, whether they would refrain from offering such haven.

Several respected newspapers here have suggested that the Genscher mission bodes ill for Israel and that it is also the start of Bonn's efforts to secure its own oil supplies in the absence of international guarantees.

"Despite all contradictions and vagueness, this much seems clear," said a Stuttgart newspaper this week. "West Germany, too, prepares for the day when the industrial countries, disregarding friends and allies, will try to obtain oil exclusively for their own tanks."

Some experienced Israeli diplomats here and elsewhere in Europe, however, feel that claims of a West German foreign policy swing are exaggerated. There is no doubt among these officials that Mr. Begin's settlement policy is opposed as dangerous, not only by West Germany but by France, the rest of the Common Market, and the United States. There is also little doubt that West Germany is trying to safeguard its relations with its main Arab oil suppliers.

Yet these diplomats say they believe the West German Foreign Ministry when it says that it supports the basic Egyptian-Israeli peace accord and that Mr. Genscher's mission is meant to assuage Arab opposition to the treaty and eventually widen the accord.

"The Germans are interested in the same measure of good relations with the Arabs and with Israel," one Israeli diplomat said. "The Germans see the peace treaty as a good beginning and something that is already a fact. Now the thing is to try to do everything to make it succeed."

"What we are seeing is a mixture of honorable motives and self-interest. The Germans feel that they have to work for peace in the Middle East but are hoping that it will also bring dividends in the energy sector," he said.

The whole economic well-being of Germany depends on oil and without economic well-being the stability of Germany could be threatened," another Israeli added.

"Schmidt doesn't understand Begin," said another Israeli diplomat. "Just the way Schmidt doesn't understand Carter. Maybe it's the religious element. Begin and Carter are both deep believers, each in his own way. Schmidt is a thoroughly rational man, through and through. So maybe you can understand why fear moves Schmidt so much."

In the Jerusalem Post report, Mr. Schmidt was also quoted as expressing regret that Israel was so totally dependent on the United States because Washington, since the Johnson administration, has been unpredictable.

"Who should we be dependent on?" an Israeli asked. "On a European Common Market led by France that doesn't give a hoot for Israel? On Brezhnev?"

Hungary Acts to Limit Public Drunkenness

BUDAPEST, June 28 (UPI) — Hungary introduced new rules on drinking today in an effort to reduce the number of public disturbances caused by drunks.

The rules prohibit consumption of alcoholic drinks near food shops, at working places, in and near public buildings, and in buses, trams and subways.

OPEC Raises Price Ceiling to \$23.50

(Continued from Page 1) you will cut the consumption by your own will or by the economic forces by a recession. That's your choice.

There was disagreement among the OPEC ministers on whether the price action would eliminate the chaotic spot markets centered in Rotterdam for oil that is not tied in long-term contracts. "I hope not the spot market will come to an end very soon," Sheikh Yamani said.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Fajardo said that there is a "gentlemen's agreement" among OPEC members to stay out of the spot market. He estimated that about 1 million barrels a day in OPEC oil was being traded there. The main OPEC sources are known to be Iran and Iraq.

Major Surge

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, the average price of a barrel of crude in the international market is about \$18. It is difficult to say how much of a price rise today's decisions represent in

real terms, except that they are clearly a major surge.

In the case of Saudi Arabia, the most moderate force in the market, the price will go from \$14.55 a barrel for most of its oil to \$18.

While all 13 OPEC members will be charging different prices, they will fall essentially into three groups:

• Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, charging \$18 a barrel, compared with about \$12.70 at the end of last year. Together, these three Gulf states account for a third of the cartel's almost 30 million barrels a day of exports.

• Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Venezuela and Gabon, which will charge between \$20 and slightly more than \$22 a barrel. These producers provide about a half of OPEC exports.

• Nigeria, Algeria, Libya, Ecuador and probably Indonesia, which will charge up to \$23.50 a barrel.

The net effect of the price increases on U.S. imports will be to raise American import costs from

an average of about \$18 a barrel to more than \$20 a barrel.

Many OPEC oil ministers noted that the new pricing arrangement, however disorderly it might seem, was far more disciplined than the chaos that has prevailed in the international markets since the Iranian oil shutdown in December.

"I am not saying we have achieved a coherent system, but it is quite an improvement," said Nordine Ali-Laoussine of Algeria. Sheikh Yamani said, "We did our best. I cannot say I am really happy." He said that price unity had proved to be impossible and that huge differences will prevail.

One of the leading U.S. oil experts, James Akins, the former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and now a private consultant, said: "It's a meaningless agreement. If someone offers \$24, they'll take it. Almost nothing has been decided if they keep that kind of a spread."

He called the \$2-a-barrel difference between the Saudi and the general base price a fantastic bonus for the four U.S. major oil companies that operate in Saudi Arabia, implying that the company saving is unlikely to be passed on to consumers.

Sharp reaction to the OPEC price increase came quickly in Europe.

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said the new world oil price will cost France an additional \$4.4 billion this year. Further, Mr. Barre said, the higher oil price will force France to forego its pledge to hold inflation to 10 percent this year.

The increase will also have a heavy impact on U.S. domestic oil prices. Because only 40 percent of U.S. oil is under domestic oil price controls, the domestic oil industry is expected to raise its prices in line with the OPEC increase.

In an obvious attempt to prevent oil prices from rising even more this year, Sheikh Yamani refused to accept a new price-setting conference of OPEC before December. A number of other OPEC countries, including Libya and Venezuela, had called for a conference in September.

Sheikh Yamani was not specific about whether Saudi Arabia, the only country in a position to provide enough new production rapidly to influence the world supply and demand picture by itself, would raise its oil output to ease the situation. Referring to Saudi plans to raise production capacity to 14 million barrels a day from the present installed capacity of 11 million barrels daily, he said there is no schedule to complete the new capacity under construction. Saudi Arabia now produces 8.5 million barrels a day.

Hungary Acts to Limit Public Drunkenness

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7-Nation Energy Accord Reported Near

(Continued from Page 1)

plan to freeze oil imports at current levels for six years. The Strasbourg plan did not include specific country-by-country commitments for oil reductions.

The U.S. official said that the emerging compromise would commit the seven to specific individual oil reduction targets for the next 18 months — to satisfy the United States — and allow more general commitments for the next five years to appease the Europeans.

The sense of urgency surrounding the Tokyo summit, the fifth such conference, was deepened by the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to raise oil prices at least 24 percent, effective Sunday.

Dramatic Step

The leaders at the summit agreed that they must take the dramatic step of curbing their imports even though it was likely to be politically unpopular at home. A U.S. official said that it would be a disaster for the leaders to go home empty-handed.

A U.S.-French rift that erupted on the eve of the summit appeared to have subsided. Mr. Carter is to have breakfast tomorrow with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt are at the French Embassy.

Although the topic was ostensibly Europe's military posture following the strategic arms limitation agreement, the four were likely to touch on the energy topic.

Japanese security measures.

Carter Cancels Hawaii Vacation

TOKYO, June 28 (WP) — President Carter, under growing domestic political pressure because of the gasoline shortage, has cancelled a scheduled three-day vacation in Hawaii and will return to Washington directly from the Far East early next week, a White House official said today.

Mr. Carter had planned to stop in Hawaii on Sunday and remain there through Wednesday. But now, officials said, the president will only make a refueling stop in Hawaii Sunday in the way home from a state visit this weekend to Korea.

He is due back in Washington late Sunday or early Monday.

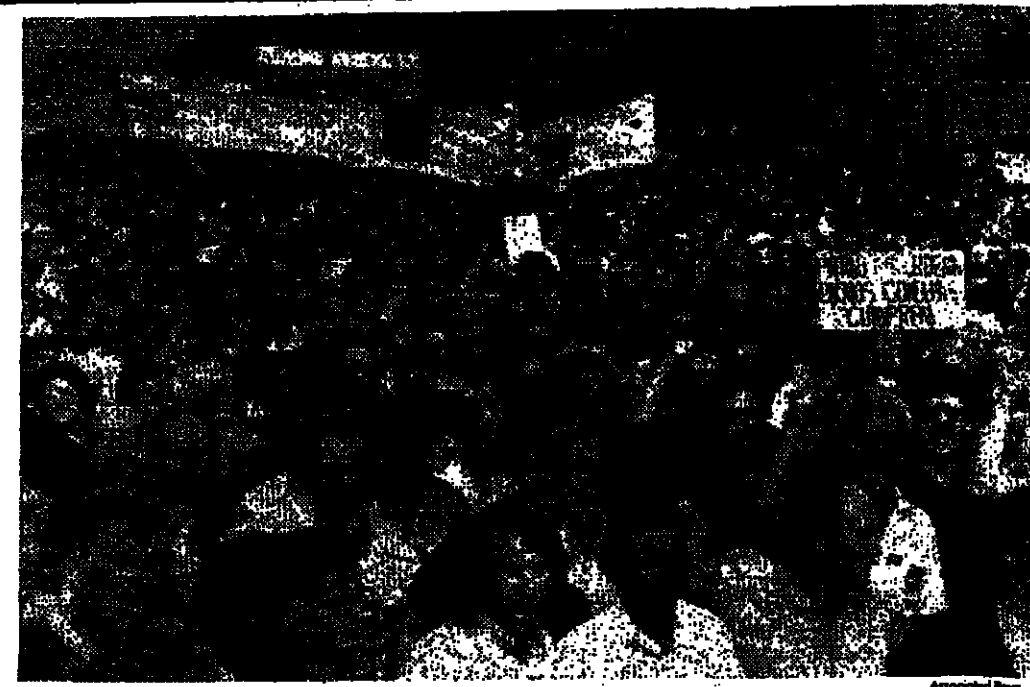
Autopsy Dispute In CIA Suicide

SOLOMONS, Md., June 28 (AP) — Two men who saw the body of former CIA agent John Paisley have disputed the official autopsy finding that it had no marks of violence except a fatal head wound.

Dr. George Weems, the Calvert County coroner who thinks Mr. Paisley died from "foul play," said there was a half-inch-wide mark like a bruise on almost every part of the body.

"You get that kind of lesion on a throat from a tight rope," Dr. Weems told a news conference called yesterday by the attorney for Maryann Paisley, the victim's wife.

Harry Lee Langley, a marina operator, said he was with Dr. Weems when the Coast Guard brought the body ashore and also saw a mark or wound around the neck. Mr. Paisley's body was found in Chesapeake Bay Oct. 1, about a week after he had been reported missing from his sailboat. Authorities said he was shot behind the left ear and had two scuba weight belts strapped around his waist. The police listed the cause of death as "apparent suicide."



LISBON PROTEST — Nearly 30,000 Communist workers march on the Portuguese parliament Wednesday to protest the passage of a law that ended the favored position of their labor organization. The Socialist-backed law permits any group of 20 workers to form a union.

During Carter's Visit to Seoul

S. Korea Dissidents Under House Arrest

By William Chapman

SEOUL, June 28 (WP) — President Carter will arrive here tomorrow to find many prominent religious and political leaders recently placed under house arrest. Some of them said by telephone that the government is restricting them to stifle dissent during his visit.

Those kept under guard at their homes include a former South Korean president, several prominent pastors, former opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, and at least two officials of the Korean Council of Churches.

In telephone calls tonight, several said they believe their restriction is due to Mr. Carter's visit and one had actually been told so by police guarding his home.

According to the Council of Churches, 63 persons have been placed under house arrest within the past 10 days. The council's secretary-general, the Rev. Kim Kwan Suk, said two of his own aides were restricted to their homes and told that it was for the duration of Mr. Carter's visit.

The government acknowledged that some persons have been placed

under "restricted residence" but denied that it has anything to do with Mr. Carter's visit.

An official at the U.S. Embassy issued this statement: "We too have had information about some detentions and we have made it clear to the Republic of Korea government that we do not approve of any actions in connection with President Carter's visit which go beyond normal security precautions for a visiting head of state."

Mr. Carter will meet Sunday with about a dozen religious leaders, some of them angry that their colleagues are being kept under guard because of his visit.

"It's getting worse," said Mr. Kim. "There are so many people under house arrest because of his coming. That is the irony of Mr. Carter's visit."

"It's disgraceful. Just because of his visit the Korean government has to suppress its own people."

Severe Test

Mr. Kim listed several Seoul pastors restricted to their homes. He said "they are very angry," not just at President Park Chung Hee "but at Mr. Carter as well."

South Korea has always been a severe test of Mr. Carter's international human rights policy and the dissidents protest that his visit constitutes an embrace of a repressive regime. By the Council of Churches calculation, 340 South Koreans are being held as "political prisoners."

How Mr. Carter handles the issue this weekend is a touchy question for the White House and for President Park's government.

A South Korean official said today that he expects Mr. Carter to make only a general statement on human rights and will not direct critical remarks at the Park government.

Former President Yun Po Sun said he was placed under house arrest last Saturday after he participated in a demonstration and that he does not know how long it will last.

He said he thinks that Mr. Carter's visit is the reason but he has not been directly told so.

Mr. Kim, the former opposition leader recently released from a prison term imposed for dissent, said he has been under house arrest for a month under the same restrictions as former President Yun.

He said he did not know the reason. "Many of my friends and I suspect that it is because of Carter's visit," he said.

Funerals, Marriages

When asked specifically about Mr. Kim's case, a government official said: "We do not call it house arrest but we want to be sure that he doesn't cause any trouble. We call it restricted residence. He can go out to funerals and marriages but to attend political rallies — hell, no."

Another government official said that "some" of those restricted are violating terms of suspension sentences. He said the restriction have "nothing to do with Mr. Carter's visit and they have nothing to do with politics. At this time some of the people whose sentences have been suspended are trying to violate the law. Therefore, some of them are under restrictive residence according to the pertinent laws and regulations of our country. But the number is very small."

However, Lee Moon Yong, a former professor at Korea University said that he has been told each day since June 24 by his police guard that his house arrest is because of Mr. Carter's visit. He has been restricted to his home since June and other reasons were given prior to June 24.

Mr. Lee said he telephoned the U.S. Embassy to protest and was told to dictate a complaint to a Korean interpreter. He never received any reply but learned from friends his complaint had been given to the embassy's human rights official John Lamazza, he said.

Greece Ratifies Pact On Entry Into EEC

ATHENS, June 28 (AP) — The Greek Parliament today ratified the accession treaty with the European Economic Community that will make Greece the 10th member of the Common Market.

Of the 300 members in the single-chamber parliament, 193 voted in favor of joining the EEC, 3 abstained and 104 deputies of the left Socialist and Moscow-line Communists were absent.

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

Rubber Industry Contract Also Challenged

United Airlines Faces Penalties on Pact

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP) — United Airlines was targeted for reprisals by the administration for violating guidelines. But officials said that United may lose more than a few thousand dollars.

The same time in an action

potential to shore up its

anti-inflation program, the

administration found that a pattern contract for the rubber industry probably violates the guidelines.

The preliminary challenge to the rubber agreement triggers a process that could lead to more costly sanctions than United faces, including denial of federal contracts worth an estimated \$400 million to major U.S. tire manufacturers.

The crackdown on United and the rubber companies was ap-

proved by President Carter's collective bargaining advisory committee, which is headed by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and includes anti-inflation adviser Alfred Kahn and chief economic adviser Charles Schultze.

Court Must Rule

Sources said that any reprisals are contingent on whether the Supreme Court indicates it will act quickly on an AFL-CIO challenge to the legality of the government's sanctions against guideline violators.

They said that no sanctions will be invoked if the Supreme Court agrees to hear the case this summer. The court asked the Justice Department yesterday to respond by Saturday to the AFL-CIO's request for an expedited appeal, but did not indicate whether it will hear the case.

The AFL-CIO is appealing a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling that upheld President Carter's power to deny federal contracts to guideline violators. A lower court held earlier that he lacked such power.

In its approach to the United and rubber agreements, the administration is drawing a finer line than it did two months ago with the Teamsters Union, when it employed numerous exemptions to squeeze the contract into the wage guideline of 7 percent a year or 2.5 percent over three years.

Union and industry bargainers calculated the cost at more than 30 percent over three years. One administration official said that the three-year rubber agreement amounts to 26 percent for Goodrich and Firestone and 27 percent for Uniroyal, with Goodrich still in negotiations.

3% Jump

The official said that the United agreement reached last month after a strike of almost two months, amounts to 37 percent over three years, 3 percent above the airlines industry pattern established last year by Trans World Airlines.

Officials said that yesterday's decisions, including a policy determination that strikes are not an acceptable justification for noncompliance, mean that the administration intends to stick by the guidelines despite mounting criticism of their effectiveness in curbing inflation.

But they acknowledged the administration's leverage over a company like United, which has few, if any, government contracts exceeding the \$5-million threshold for sanctions, is limited.

Aside from informal pressure from the White House, they said that anti-inflation advisers will probably suggest to Mr. Carter that he urge government officials not to fly on United when other options are available.

"We recognize that United took a costly strike to stay within the guidelines, but the basic problem is that the contract is out of compliance and a strike doesn't change that fact," said one official.

The International Association of Machinists returned to work May 19 after a 50-day strike against United.

Although the four biggest rubber companies have major government contracts, officials said that many may be out of reach because of national security needs. There is also the politically sensitive question of whether the government should rely on foreign producers such as Michelin, they noted.

Other Sanctions

The collective bargaining committee also discussed the possibility of barring government purchase of motor vehicles and other products with rubber components, but industry officials expressed doubt as to whether this would prove effective.

The anticipated citation of "probable noncompliance" against Goodrich, Uniroyal and Firestone — and others, including Goodyear, if they follow the pattern — means the companies can have at least 10 days to convince the government they are not violating the guidelines. If they fail, they can be found in noncompliance and subject to sanctions.



POPE SIZES UP THE NAVY — Pope John Paul II tries on a U.S. Navy work cap as he meets officers from the U.S. 6th Fleet in his weekly general audience in St. Peter's Square.

Files on JFK Case Reportedly Rifled

House Probes CIA Snooping on Congress

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP)

The House Select Committee on Intelligence has started an investigation of a CIA officer's snooping last year in the offices of another congressional committee.

Members of the Intelligence committee, which has oversight authority over the CIA, were informed of the inquiry last week by Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., the chairman of the committee. Committee staff members had already interviewed the CIA's director of security, Robert Gambino, about the incident.

The Washington Post, quoting informed sources, reported that sensitive files of the House Select Committee on Assassinations had been rifled last summer and that fingerprints were traced to a CIA liaison officer assigned to the committee.

Officer Dismissed

The agency dismissed the officer, Regis Blahut, last August and then dropped the matter. In a memo to all CIA employees last week, CIA Director Stansfield Turner took the position that Mr. Blahut had "acted alone and out of curiosity."

Since then, the CIA has also been insisting that Mr. Blahut, who had been employed by the agency's Office of Security, did not rifle the committee's files and did not even enter the safe files were kept.

However, the agency has refused to comment further, beyond describing it as "something dumb." According to informed sources, the incident happened last July after a committee staff member had started inspecting some of the materials in a combination safe reserved for physical evidence of the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Sources said that he took what he wanted and left the room. According to one version, he left the safe door closed but unlocked; according to another, the safe door might have been slightly ajar. Sources said that when he returned, he found a book of Kennedy au-

topsy photos inside the safe in disarray.

Mr. Blahut's fingerprints were found on the inside door of the safe. They were also found on one of the autopsy photos, which had been taken of its plastic case, sources said. The plastic case itself had been torn from its notebook binder.

Mr. Blahut, who reportedly failed CIA polygraph tests concerning the incident, declined to comment. He has said that there is an innocent explanation, but he has refused to say what that is.

Sources said that there were at least three personnel changes with-

in the CIA's Office of Security following the incident, affecting, among others, Mr. Blahut's supervisor. The spokesman said that there was no connection.

"We're satisfied that what he [Mr. Blahut] did, he did on his own," the CIA spokesman said. "None of the things [personnel shifts and resignations] you've described had anything to do with that."

Other interpretations were that the Russians simply decided to cheat, that they made a mistake in calculating the explosive force or that they did not violate the limit.

The last possibility remains real, according to official sources, because the seismologists who make these estimates, using data from listening stations around the world, practice "an art as much as a science," as one official put it.

The range of potential error is large, many sources agreed, though the evidence of a test bigger than 150 kilotons is strong.

Moreover, the two countries agreed as part of the 1974 treaty that "one or two slight, unintended breaches per year would not be considered a violation" because technical difficulties in controlling and measuring blast sizes would be unavoidable.

Nevertheless, administration officials conceded that the latest Soviet test could cause difficulties, particularly during the Senate debate on SALT-2, which will include the issue of whether the Russians can be trusted to adhere to an agreement.

News of the test was made available by officials who said they feared that alarmist accounts of the test would soon be leaked, since information on it had been widely circulated inside the government.

The Soviet test occurred at Semipalatinsk, the traditional location for such explosions. During the last year, sources said, the Russians have intensified their underground testing program, detonating about 50 percent more nuclear devices than the United States has detonated in its continuing underground testing program.

Conclusion Predicted

"We'll be shadowboxing at nausseau and when it's all over, we'll have the same language we had last year," Rep. Obey said.

He said the compromise language of last year had successfully reduced federal funding of abortions through Medicaid by 99 percent, and that now only about \$100,000 a year of federal money is being spent to perform abortions.

"Let's bring this long, agonizing process to an end," Rep. Obey said. But his efforts to have the House adopt last year's language was defeated by a vote of 241 to 180.

Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., the author of the strict language, said that accepting "anything less than a life-endangering condition would be a compromise on human life."

"If a human life weren't involved, we wouldn't have much to argue about," Rep. Hyde said. "But life begins at conception."

Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., argued that the issue was not whether abortion was legal, because the Supreme Court has already ruled it legal. The issue, she said, was whether the poor are entitled to abortions as are the rich, who can pay for them.

"You are not going to stop abortions," she said. "You're just going to put the poor in the back alleys."

LeFebvre to Ordain 28

ECONE, Switzerland, June 28 (UPI) — Suspended French Archbishop Marcel LeFebvre, continuing his defiance of the Vatican, is to ordain 28 priests tomorrow, his spokesman said.

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Kremlin Formally Queried

U.S. Thinks Nuclear Test By Russia Exceeded Limit

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP) — The United States yesterday formally questioned the Soviet Union about an underground nuclear test, detonated Saturday, that U.S. scientists believe exceeded the 150-kiloton limit to which both countries agreed in 1974.

U.S. officials said that a preliminary intelligence estimate put the size of the explosion at about 200 kilotons, but they added that later information and analysis could change the figure. The officials said they were certain that the test was within a range of 100 to 400 kilotons.

According to other sources, U.S. seismologists believe there was an 80-percent probability that the test exceeded 150 kilotons.

The 150-kiloton limit was contained in a treaty signed in Moscow in 1974. The treaty, however, has yet to be put into force, pending the outcome of negotiations on a total ban on underground testing.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have declared their intention to respect the 150-kiloton limit during these negotiations, although they are not legally bound to do so.

Speculative Reasons

Carter administration sources speculated that the Russians exceeded the 150-kiloton limit in Saturday's test, they may have done so to demonstrate to the United States that they will not indefinitely adhere to agreements that are not converted into legally binding treaties.

Other interpretations were that the Russians simply decided to cheat, that they made a mistake in calculating the explosive force or that they did not violate the limit.

The last possibility remains real, according to official sources, because the seismologists who make these estimates, using data from listening stations around the world, practice "an art as much as a science," as one official put it.

The range of potential error is large, many sources agreed, though the evidence of a test bigger than 150 kilotons is strong.

Moreover, the two countries agreed as part of the 1974 treaty that "one or two slight, unintended breaches per year would not be considered a violation" because technical difficulties in controlling and measuring blast sizes would be unavoidable.

Could Affect SALT Debate

Nevertheless, administration officials conceded that the latest Soviet test could cause difficulties, particularly during the Senate debate on SALT-2, which will include the issue of whether the Russians can be trusted to adhere to an agreement.

News of the test was made available by officials who said they feared that alarmist accounts of the test would soon be leaked, since information on it had been widely circulated inside the government.

The Soviet test occurred at Semipalatinsk, the traditional location for such explosions. During the last year, sources said, the Russians have intensified their underground testing program, detonating about 50 percent more nuclear devices than the United States has detonated in its continuing underground testing program.

Underground tests are used by

both countries to perfect new warheads and explosive devices for their strategic and tactical nuclear weapons.

The United States gave the Soviet government a diplomatic note asking for a clarification on the size of Saturday's test. Twice on earlier occasions the United States has made similar requests, and the Russians have responded by denying that they violated the limit. Both times the matter ended there.

Negotiations on a total underground test ban have continued throughout the term of the Carter administration, but not intensively. Many elements inside the U.S. government oppose a total ban on the grounds that it would not be verifiable.

U.S. Drops Limit For Thermostats To 78 Degrees

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT)

When thermostat controls go into effect early next month, the Carter administration plans to set the lower limit for air conditioning in offices and other commercial buildings at 78 degrees instead of the 80 degrees originally envisioned.

Officials said that the floor was lowered after the Department of Energy was flooded with objections from restaurant owners, retailers, theater operators and others who said the 80-degree floor would hurt consumer business.

Officials also said that they may permit managers of large office buildings to substitute other forms of energy-saving, such as cutting back on lighting or elevator operation, for limits on air conditioning.

Department of Energy officials have said they think the controls will save between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels of oil a day, or about half the shortfall the say was caused by the reduction of imports of oil from Iran.

The officials said that under the law authorizing the controls, the earliest date that the president can put them into force is Monday. They will cover retail stores, theaters, restaurants, office buildings, factories and churches, but not private homes, apartments, hotels, hospitals and areas housing equipment, animals or plants that require temperatures.

Officials also said that they may permit managers of large office buildings to substitute other forms of energy-saving, such as cutting back on lighting or elevator operation, for limits on air conditioning.

Republican Candidates Pick Bold Energy Plans

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT)

Republican presidential candidates united on most economic foreign policy issues and unanimity in accusing President Carter of leadership, have only two suggestions for dealing with the energy crisis: to cut back on oil imports and to develop domestic oil.

Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois are in favor of steady gas rationing, but Ronald Reagan sees it, saying the government is being tempted to put a price on oil, like a kid in front of a cookie jar.

Reagan, the former governor of California, and Rep. Phil Crane of Illinois argue that immediate removal of price controls on oil would produce a substantial increase in domestic production. But Rep. Anderson contends that too much emphasis on expanding domestic production would distract the nation from a necessary investment in other fields.

Baker and Rep. Crane want Carter to dismiss Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, but Sen. Dole of Kansas and George Bush of Texas argue that it would be unfair to him as a scapegoat.

Convincing the Public

Bush, the former CIA director and former Texas oil equipment manufacturer, and Sen. Dole said that the most important immediate step to be taken is a high-level White House conference to convince the nation that the energy crisis is real.

Sen. Connally, the former governor of Texas, argues for "massive action of coal — all we can

mine and all we can burn," with whatever changes are needed in environmental regulations, so oil can be released for other uses.

The Republican contenders, declared and undeclared, agreed that the blame for the current situation could be placed on excessive government regulation and price controls on energy, and agreed on the long-term need for developing new fuels, but differed about how the government should help that development.

The candidates, even those like Mr. Bush who emphasized that there were no panaceas, had more immediate proposals to offer than did the Republican National Committee, which on Tuesday adopted a resolution blaming the Democrats for all energy problems and saying nothing substantial could be done until Republicans took over the White House in 1981.

In fact, many of the proposals offered by the Republicans have parallels in Carter administration policy. The power to impose standards by rationing that Sen. Baker and Rep. Anderson support has been sought by Mr. Carter, who said he would be most unlikely to use it.

Rep. Anderson argues that a government rationing plan is preferable to "rationing by price or by who has the most patience to wait in a gas line." But Rep. Crane maintains it would lead to a giant bureaucracy.

That was also his fear about large-scale government involvement in developing alternative energy sources, a subject on which the Carter administration intends to offer a plan. Sen. Dole, citing the suggestions of the late Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller, says a major government corporation should lead the way, and Mr. Connally agrees. But Mr. Reagan was more cautious, saying he wanted the government to help without becoming too involved.

Mr. Reagan contends that immediate lifting of controls on domestic oil prices would lead to the reopening of at least 15,000 wells in California that have been capped because prices are too low. But he had other suggestions, such as requiring the Soviet Union to barter diesel fuel for the wheat it wants to purchase, and altering environmental regulations to facilitate refining of high-sulfur Alaskan oil.

The sharpest criticism of Mr. Carter comes from Mr. Reagan, who attacks him for "being so willing to agree with the OPEC nations that we are greedy," and from Sen. Dole, who says that a large part of the problem resulted from erratic administration policies.

The candidates all say that in the short term, greater efforts at conservation are needed, and Rep. Crane urges the government to encourage employers who could do it to institute four-day weeks.

Byrd to Discuss SALT in Russia

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP) — Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., left Washington today on a sensitive trip to the Soviet Union to discuss the Senate's role in the SALT ratification process.

Sen. Byrd's trip, coming just days after Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko warned the Senate not to alter the new treaty, is a source of deep concern inside the Carter administration.

Officials are fearful that undiplomatic behavior by the Russians could alienate Sen. Byrd, whose support for the treaty is considered crucial. Sen. Byrd, after stops in Rome and Leningrad, will reach Moscow Tuesday, and expects to fly to the Crimea later in the week for a private meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

U.S. Refuses Entry to W. German Who Admitted He Was Bisexual

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28 (AP) — A West German man was refused entry into the United States and forced to return home because he told customs officials that he was bisexual.

Karl Kinder, 32, of Frankfurt said that he was told by U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service inspectors that his entry into the United States was prohibited by the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

In a related case, a British journalist is fighting an immigration service order that he be examined by a psychiatrist to see if he is a homosexual.

A federal judge Tuesday ordered that the examination be postponed until after a July 6 hearing. He acted on a petition from Carl Hill, who was detained at San Francisco Airport when he arrived June 13 wearing a "gay pride" button.

Mr. Hill admitted that he was a homosexual, saying he was in San Francisco to cover the city's Gay Freedom Day parade for the London Gay News.

"I don't believe it," Mr. Kinder said as he held his passport open to show the large "cancelled" stamp that covered the page. "They say this country is free and everything. I feel like a criminal, but I've done nothing wrong," he said.

Bob Vink, deputy district director for the immigration service, said that the situation was not unusual. "This happens to aliens all the time, for this and for other reasons," he said.

Asked how many homosexuals are turned away, Mr. Vink said: "We don't keep count."

Mr. Kinder arrived in Minneapolis from West Germany early Tuesday, headed for Los Angeles to meet his fiancée.

When inspectors at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport made a routine search of his luggage and found a copy of a gay magazine, Mr. Kinder said that they asked if he was homosexual.

Kinder said that he told them he was bisexual.

He said the inspectors told him he could not be admitted to the United States because a section of the 1952 act states that an alien "afflicted with psychopathic personality" may not enter the country. They told him the act applied to homosexuals and bisexuals, he said.

Mr. Kinder said that the inspectors told him he could go before a U.S. immigration judge for a hearing or he could return home. Mr. Kinder said that he decided to return to West Germany.

S. Africa Prohibits New Novel by Heller

CAPE TOWN, June 28 (Reuters)

— Joseph Heller's novel "Good as Gold" has been banned in South Africa, the government's directorate of publications announced today.

The government's censorship authorities rarely give reasons for their decisions. Another novel by Mr. Heller, "Something Happened," is already prohibited here but a ban on his first book, "Catch 22," was lifted in 1976.

Democrats Pick New York City For Convention

WASHINGTON, June 28 (IHT)

— The Democratic Party today chose New York City as the site of its 1980 national convention.

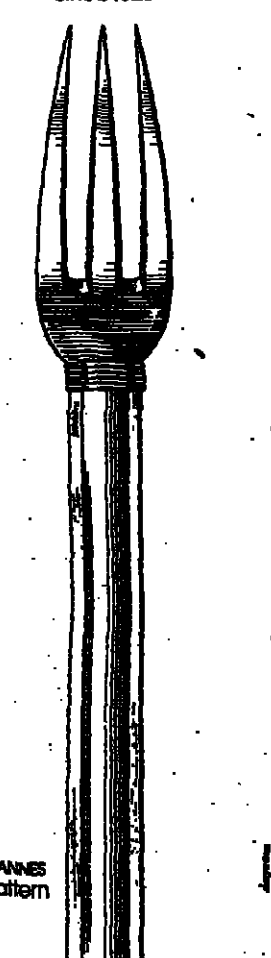
New York, where Jimmy Carter won his first presidential nomination three years ago, was the overwhelming selection, pulling 23 votes against three for Detroit and two for Philadelphia. The Republicans have already picked Detroit for their national convention.

The convention, which will begin Aug. 11, 1980, is expected to bring about \$30 million in business to New York. The projected cost to the city is about \$7 million, including free use of Madison Square Garden, alterations to the building and free bus service for delegates.

In announcing the choice, a spokesman emphasized that the White House had expressed no preference in size and that the decision was solely the committee's.

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Calling Tokyo From Geneva

It's a big week for economic summitry. In Geneva, OPEC is deciding how much more to exact from the oil-importing nations over the next few months. In Tokyo, President Carter and the leaders of Western Europe, Japan and Canada are asking themselves what — if anything — they intend to do about it.

The problem does not lie in knowing what to do. The great industrial powers well understand that when it comes to oil they must consume less and produce more. What they seem unable to decide is how to divide their obligation to conserve without damaging their political alliance.

At current prices, there simply isn't enough oil to satisfy the demands of those who must import it. That is why individual OPEC members have been adding "surcharges" to the recent official price of \$14.54 a barrel, raising the average real price of Mideast crude to about \$18. With luck, the price "moderates" will prevail at Geneva and peg the official price where the market has already put it. How long even that will last can be gauged from the view of Libya's petroleum minister, Ezidin Mabruk, who thinks that \$27 would have been just right.

Someday, no doubt, alternative fuels will relieve our dependence on OPEC. But for the next few years, the only sure way out from under Mr. Mabruk's thumb is a massive conservation effort. The Europeans came to Tokyo wanting to freeze the allies' oil imports at 1978 levels, at least until 1985. Figuring on some increased production, notably in Mexico, they argued that such a freeze would probably eliminate the current shortage and restrain future price increases.

A freeze, however, does not appeal to Japan and the United States. Japan is utterly dependent on imported energy and could not then maintain its relatively rapid pace of economic growth. And the Carter administra-

tion sees a freeze as unfair, because oil production is rising in Western Europe while it is gradually declining in the United States.

This controversy is not easily resolved. Who shall give up how much more oil is a question that touches the deepest needs, habits and political attitudes of every society. It goes to the heart of who shall prosper and who shall be economically injured.

The very least that an alliance worth the name needs to resolve in Tokyo is how to achieve the already proclaimed goal of reducing the rate of growth in oil consumption by 5 percent. That resolve sounded brave in the allied communiqués. But it means little in practice so long as no one specifies the growth rate from which the saving is to be calculated. An explicit, realistic target would be a first response to OPEC and a useful allied goal to sell to the voters back home.

The great danger in Tokyo is that the discussions of how to conserve oil can easily deteriorate into an ugly controversy over who is to blame for the current mess. Americans complain that Europeans, particularly the West Germans, have encouraged bidding wars among the allies by letting the oil suppliers sell fuel for whatever their market will pay. The Europeans counter with references to Americans as fuel hogs whose habits are ruining the economies of all; only Americans, they insist, still drive merrily to the next county for a hamburger.

This is a debate that no one can win. Americans do burn far more fuel per person than any other people in the world. But consumption patterns built over decades cannot be reversed overnight. It is the direction of change that counts and it must be turned toward significant conservation. The industrial democracies need to recognize the futility of searching for scapegoats and get on with the practical business of reducing their demand for oil. They have done even more difficult things before, and together.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Gromyko's Gratuitous Advice

It was arrogant of Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, to butt into the Senate-SALT debate. There is a double streak of deep pride in the Senate — in the United States as a nation and in the Senate as an institution. Mr. Gromyko affronted both by brusquely instructing "those politicians," in English, how to vote. Barry Goldwater's response, "Tell Gromyko to go to hell," was perhaps predictable. Howard Baker's was serious. A swing figure, he took the Soviet minister's words as "threats" and went on to justify part of his decision to oppose the treaty unless it is amended by declaring, "The American people don't knuckle under."

The Russians cannot be faulted for wanting the Senate to ratify unaltered the treaty they have committed seven years and their prestige to negotiating. Whether this is the position to which the Russians will adhere — especially if Mr. Baker's suggestion for mutual cancellation of Soviet heavy missiles and the proposed U.S. MX takes hold — is beside the point: One expects it of them now. But to address senators directly and to lecture them on "objectivity" and "justice" and to warn of "grave consequences" was bound to be

inflammatory. As long as Mr. Gromyko was not going to address the substance of senatorial anxieties and objections in an unintrusive and unperemptory way, he should have left SALT-selling to the administration. He only adds to its burden by lobbying tactlessly for the treaty.

It is depressing to see, not for the first time, how poorly the Soviet leadership understands the U.S. political process. (It should also sober those Americans who find one guise or another to intervene directly in Soviet political debates.) Mr. Gromyko has been foreign minister for 22 years and presumably knows the United States about as well as any other Soviet official. He has available a large corps of trained "Americanologists." Yet he evinces an obdurate insensitivity to U.S. ways.

The diplomatic strategies of the two powers have put a premium on showing at least a minimal respect for each other's political sensibilities. Mr. Gromyko's coarseness played directly and negatively into the U.S. debate. He was promoting the very amendments he insists will destroy SALT.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Taxing Moment for Giscard

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (who is, of course, fortunately placed) seems to find it more profitable to play the stock markets than it is to govern France.

Le Canard Enchaîné, which published a facsimile of his tax return, believes that it is perfectly legal, but points out that the president has more inside knowledge of what is about to happen, financially or commercially, than anyone else in France.

He is also the man best qualified to take advantage of the French tax system if only because, as finance minister, he invented it. It is a jungle of considerable density but, if exploited by an expert, one perfectly designed to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The received wisdom about France — received at any rate by most people in Britain — is of a country replete with culture, beauty, laughing peasants, fresh bread, wine, and delicious food. But all are somewhat incomplete.

The gap between rich and poor is wider in France than anywhere else in Europe, and tax evasion has made it wider. French peasants, perhaps, may look to the president for

reform: But, perhaps again, the president is too busy with his tax returns.

— From the Guardian (London).

Plea for Refugees

In the name of our common humanity we will have to do more, much more, to help bring hundreds of thousands of Southeast Asian refugees to safe and welcoming shelter.

Should there be a goal stated in numbers of refugees to be brought to Canada? That can be argued either way. But it's a secondary question at best. Results, not intentions, will count. Effective action should not be side-tracked into prolonged bickering over numbers. The challenge is to do all that we possibly, decently, can.

This is a challenge to which Canadians should have a special sensitivity. From the potato famine in Ireland, the Highland clearings in Scotland, anti-Semitism in Vienna, Soviet imperialism in the Ukraine, and so many other times of dark trouble, we are, most of us, refugees or the children of refugees. It is time to remember that.

— From the Toronto Globe and Mail.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

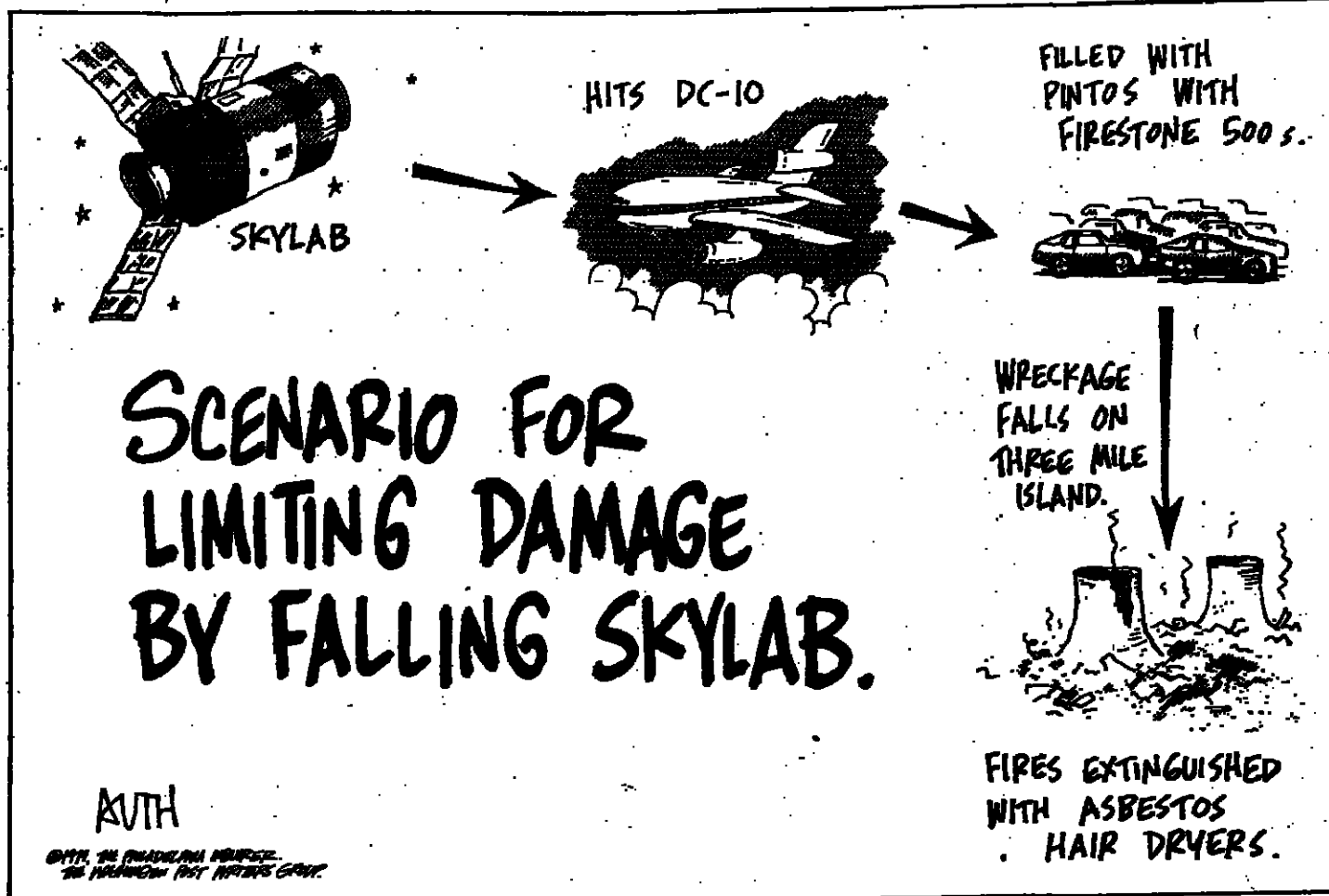
June 29, 1904

BERLIN — King Edward today paid a visit to Hamburg. He arrived by special train from Kiel, and he was wearing the uniform of a German admiral. At the train station in Hamburg, he was met by the city's dignitaries, and 100 members of the British colony. The king's reception was most cordial, and an immense crowd outside the station was cheering loudly. The king was escorted by a company of Hussars to the harbor, and all along the way he passed flag-bedecked homes and cheering crowds. After a sail around the harbor, the king drove to the Bourse and said: "I shall never forget my visit to Hamburg."

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1929

TOPEKA, Kansas — A young woman with a striking personality, a way with men and an automatic pistol that emphasized both natural characteristics, kidnapped a man today and, forcing him to wait for her under pain of death, held up two other employees of the Topeka Benefit Association, and escaped with a \$14,000 payroll. The woman had the first man drive her to the association's headquarters, where she got out and seized the money from the cashier as he entered the office. Chased by police, she ran to an apartment building and escaped through the back door, leaving only her smock and hat behind.



French Center Tightens Its Hold

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The long-awaited, long-rehearsed realignment in France's domestic politics has now begun. Fissures that have steadily been deepening in both Gaullist and Socialist parties since the 1978 parliamentary election now are chasms.

The latest blow to unity in those parties was administered by the poor performance of both in the European parliamentary election. That election started out by boring the French but ended up by undermining the established political order — to the profit and pleasure of the Giscardian centrists.

The man who currently finds himself in the worst trouble is former prime minister Jacques Chirac of the Gaullist movement. But the party which has suffered the worst recent damage is the Socialist Party. It is badly divided and an actual split before next year's presidential election is not impossible — although a split might also be irrelevant, in that the Socialists may already be finished as a serious threat to the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The Socialists' trouble is both ideological and personal. The ideological division is fundamental, and has only been kept under control until now by the Socialists' faith that they were on their way to national power. The basic issue is whether the party is to be Socialist or (in fact, if not in name) Social Democratic on the West German or Scandinavian model.

Should a Socialist government cooperate with the existing international economic system, which is basically capitalist, and thus (as the critics say) "manage the crisis" for the capitalists? Or should there be severe nationalizations within the country and a break with international capitalism?

On the level of political personality and ambition, the issue is simply whether Mitterrand or his rival, Michel Rocard, will be the Socialist candidate for president in 1981. Rocard and Lille mayor Pierre Mauroy lead the ideological moderates. But their criticisms of the party leadership are described by Mitterrand as "dangerous and useless aggressions from within."

Into the Open

The fight broke into the open at a meeting of the national committee a week ago, and Mitterrand then called an emergency national convention which met last Sunday. Rocard and Mauroy refused to attend, contending that it would be packed by Mitterrand loyalists. That refusal was an important step towards an eventual split in the party. No one, of course, wants to split. The Socialists in that case would cease to be a major force in France. They know that better than anyone else, having lived through a bleak decade of division and powerlessness during the 1960s.

But the leadership is making no concessions to Rocard and Mauroy, and it may also be that feelings now are so bitter, and the Socialist voters so put off by these quarrels, that Socialist hopes for becoming France's ruling party already are dashed.

As for Jacques Chirac and his neo-Gaullist RPR party, once again they made an abrasive frontal challenge to Giscard d'Estaing, and once again they lost. Chirac's group only polled 16 percent in the European election, the lowest the party has won since Chirac became its leader, and 5 percent behind the Communist vote.

Since the RPR was the leading government party when Chirac took over, holding the prime ministry by virtual right, Chirac now has a rebellion on his hands within the party. He is not in serious danger of losing the leadership; the apparatus of the party is well in his

hands. But those in the party who see themselves as loyal to the old Gaullist tradition fear that Chirac is turning the party into a conventional rightist movement.

Appeal

Under Gen. De Gaulle, the movement which bore his name made a powerful appeal across party lines, and while De Gaulle was certainly a conservative figure, he was also in certain respects a visionary and radical man. Thus most of the great social reforms of postwar France were actually the work of De Gaulle's first government, in 1945-1946.

Chirac shows none of this quality. He is a man of action, not of thought. One of his critics inside the party advised him last week to quit the active life for a while and go off to think about who he is and what he really wants — "if he

wants really to strengthen himself and to stand for something in the future." One imagines, though, that this will be neglected advice. Chirac scarcely seems a man of contemplation, however temporary.

What the critics really come down to is the charge that Chirac is an adventurer without moral weight. He now has to prove that this is not so. Otherwise he no doubt will stay in command of his party, but it will be a shrunken party from which the moderates have drifted away.

Alienated

In both the RPR and the Socialist parties, much the same thing is happening. A certain number of voters of moderate tendency are being alienated. And Giscard d'Estaing's centrist party, the UDF, waits hungrily to gather them in.

The centrists gave a big picnic in the park at Saint-Cloud, in Paris's suburbs, on Saturday, and they ostentatiously extended a hand to disabused Chirac supporters and Socialists. "Our partners in the majority experience certain difficulties. . . . On the other hand, the Socialist party is breaking up into several parts. . . . Isn't it possible that we could reopen a dialogue with these people, who are separated from us really by so little?" That is centrist leader Jean-Pierre Fourcade.

Such appeals are calculated to make both Chirac and Mitterrand gnash their teeth. But they have only themselves to blame. Giscard d'Estaing, after all, has long argued that "France wants to be governed from the center." His rivals, the RPR and the Socialists, are doing the best to prove him right.

1979, International Herald Tribune.

Movement on Rhodesia

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In the swirl of diplomacy and politics on Rhodesia, the shape of a changed British and U.S. policy can begin to be glimpsed. It would make relations with the new government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa depend on convincing demonstrations that he and the black majority are really in charge in what is now called Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

In both London and Washington there has been strong political pressure to embrace Muzorewa without conditions. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher was inclined that way, along with many of her Conservative backbenchers; the U.S. Senate voted to end economic sanctions. But certain realities have intervened.

First, Muzorewa's government has not had a glimmer of acceptance from any country in black Africa — despite his predictions that many would recognize it. Even Malawi, the only black African state that has diplomatic relations with South Africa, has made clear it will stand aloof from Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Liberia's government, one of the most conservative in West Africa, has taken the same position.

The reason for this so far unanimous negative is the disproportionate powers still held by whites, who are about 3 percent of the Rhodesian population. The new Constitution gives whites control, for example, of appointments to the civil service, army, police and judiciary. On a recent visit to Britain, Kenya's president, Daniel Arap Moi, told Mrs. Thatcher that the Constitution "does not provide for real majority rule."

Second, Muzorewa has been confronted by embarrassing evidence that he is not master in his own house. He tried last week to appoint a nonwhite secretary of his cabinet, but the Civil Service Commission that operates under the new Constitution rejected his choice. He eventually picked Leslie George Smith, a white civil servant who was the principal draftsman of the new Constitution.

The presence of Ian Smith, the former prime minister, in the Muzorewa Cabinet is also an embarrassing abroad. It gives seeming substance to the claim by critics that the bishop is merely a cover for continuing white power.

Third, Muzorewa has suffered complicating political problems in his own party, the United African National Council. In a division along tribal lines, eight elected members have formed a new parliamentary group, depriving the bishop of his absolute majority in Parliament. More defections may follow.

These developments have troubled even some strong British supporters of the internal Rhodesian settlement. A recent report in the conservative Sunday Telegraph said Ian Smith's departure from the cabinet was becoming regarded by the Thatcher government "as essential if the new regime is to secure international recognition." The Sunday Express said the division in Muzorewa's party was likely "to wreck his last lingering hopes of winning international recognition."

At the same time the prospect of early U.S. action to end sanctions has ebbed. The House International Relations Committee unanimously approved a bill giving President Carter discretion to maintain sanctions if he finds that in the national interest. Some such compromise now seems likely to win Senate approval as well.

That is the approach that seems to be emerging among officials in London and Washington. The obstacles to success are still great. The war goes on in Rhodesia, in all its savagery, and Muzorewa may simply not have the political qualities to deal with the many forces around him — white and black. But the British see some hope of easing the guerrilla pressure if Muzorewa acts as advised. The possibility will be clearer after he visits Washington starting July 7.

1979, The New York Times.

Letters

Aiding Refugees

Having spent 33 years directing various refugee programs, I agree that the current refugee situation in Southeast Asia presents very complicated problems. Nevertheless, the approach taken by the UN High Commission for Refugees in the attempt to cut off the problem at its source is commendable. The international community should join the very successful airlift operated by the U.S. government in airlifting hundreds of thousands of persons out of Cuba during the 1960s. I had the privilege of directing that program.

With so many Vietnamese now residing in various countries and in view of the extended family concept practiced in the Far East, there should always be a great surge of people from Vietnam seeking to join their relatives.

The only way to prevent this continuous loss of life at sea and the tragedy of camp life is for the international community, in cooperation with the Hanoi government, to operate an airlift similar to that used in the U.S. Cuban Refugee Program. The United States should propose such a recommendation at the forthcoming conference on the Southeast Asia refugee situation.

Geneva. JOHN F. THOMAS.

In this situation a number of people who would like to see Muzorewa succeed — who have no great affection for the Patriotic Front guerrillas opposing him — believe the U.S. and Britain should test the bishop to assert black interests in Rhodesia more forcefully. They believe that is the way for him to improve his position politically at home and diplomatically abroad.

A striking statement of this view appears in the current issue of the New York Review of Books. It is by Ian Smiley, a British expert on Rhodesia who in the past has been highly skeptical of Muzorewa's chances to succeed. In this piece he defends the legitimacy of the elections that brought Muzorewa to office, but he says the bishop cannot prevail unless he makes big changes.

What all this says is that the Third World radicals are not opposed to the United States for its reasons. Nice words about democracy, or even a switch in the line of support, cannot change the positions. Deep-seated political and especially cultural — reasons tilt those countries toward an anti-U.S. stance. Their leaders like to see the military and even more so, the message of the U.S. media. So if the United States adjusts its position in hope of compromise, the radicals will also move — precisely to avoid compromise.

That is no reason for the United States to support reactionary regimes and outmoded positions. It is a reason not to pay out assets in the expectation that courting the Third World radicals will yield big dividends.

1979, Field Enterprises, Inc.

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1979, Field Enterprises, Inc.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed and with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed in bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

1979, The New York Times.

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1979, The New York Times.

News Analysis

Ivory Coast: 2 Rulers, 2 Results

By David Lamb

AKRY, Guinea — No two ring countries in black Africa have chosen more divergent paths to the goal of economic development, individual dignity and national independence.

Guinea has had only one president, and he has been a consistent high priority. Both French colonies. They gained independence at roughly the same time, in 1958 and 1960.

Guinea's end there, Guinean child of the old French family, has slid into poverty. The Ivory Coast has become black Africa's most successful agricultural country. Guinea, per-capita income, is 150 a year, not much higher than the time of independence. Ivory Coast's per-capita income is 1,500 a year, not much higher than the time of independence.

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Boigny, 73, a capitalist noted for his pragmatism.

Mr. Toure has been ruthless in crushing his enemies. He has concentrated, as he puts it, on "mental" independence. He runs his government with the help of foreigners, and is beholden to no foreign power. He says that his people must learn to walk before they can run.

None Killed

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has been lenient with his enemies, jailing few and killing none. He believes that rapid economic development, even if it leads to an immense gap between rich and poor, can stimulate individual development. He relies heavily on the presence of 50,000 French expatriates in key areas of government and business, and he is undoubtedly beholden to France. He says, in effect, that anyone can walk, but only those who run will succeed.

The irony of the contrast is that the Ivory Coast held no promise of prosperity at independence. It had no great storehouse of minerals, no developed industrial sector, no flourishing agricultural economy.

Guinea, on the other hand, was the breadbasket of French West Africa.

But while Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was developing his country with Western money and expertise, Mr. Toure was striking up a friendship with the Soviet Union, the fruits of which were some military assistance, an effective intelligence network, and the short end of deals allowing Moscow to exploit Guinea's natural resources. The relationship has soured in recent years.

The Ivory Coast's economy is free-wheeling and often corrupt. Guinea's is state-controlled and largely honest. The Ivory Coast has some rich men and many poor men. Guinea has only poor men.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny is firmly convinced that he has chosen the prop-

er course, and Mr. Toure is just as certain that his own is right. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny would say that Guinea has stifled individual initiative, brutally silenced the opposition, and failed to develop its economy. Mr. Toure would contend that the Ivory Coast has fallen victim to neocolonialism.

Mr. Toure's argument is weakened by the fact that the Ivory Coast has no political prisoners and has never been known to execute a political dissident, while Guinea killed and tortured thousands, until widespread violations of human rights ended about two years ago. Moreover, a startling 1 million to 2 million Guineans — more than 40 percent of the population — are in self-imposed exile for political or economic reasons.

The Guineans who have stayed at home do express a pride in their national identity that is rare in black Africa. In the Ivory Coast, however, the people have come to look across their borders to Guinea, Ghana, Mali or Upper Volta to know that they have advanced economically and socially.

Although the visible evidence disputes the point, some observers believe that Mr. Toure has chosen a wiser long-term path for his country than has Mr. Houphouët-Boigny. They say that Mr. Toure has disciplined and organized his people, has given them a sense of nationhood and equality with all men, and has contained the temptations, greed and self-interest that can erode the foundations of decency.

But what would happen if the Guineans had a choice? What would happen if they had a chance to get a piece of something — as people in the Ivory Coast do — instead of being assured a piece of nothing? If they could speak their mind without fear of reprisal, if they had known the freedom to question and ponder, what would they say?

© Los Angeles Times

In Response to Rhodesia War

Mozambique Strengthens Its Security

By John Danton

PUTO, Mozambique (NYT) — An American wandering through Maputo on a recent Saturday found an unexpected sight.

In a small park, not far from his Minib Avenue, a group of men in T-shirts and khaki pants caught up in a lively game of football.

Football is not customarily played anywhere in Africa, so the scene looked like a curious throwback to the 1920s. The soldiers tearing down the bases and hitting lines were Cubans.

Between 200 and 300 and 300 men, only one sign that Mozambique is building its defenses against the Rhodesian war in southern Rhodesia.

government, on the lookout for enemy agents, periodically conducted checks in major hotels

across the country, rousing guests and demanding identity documents. Policemen frequently perform the same function at roadblocks.

Soldiers also stand guard outside government ministries, but they are not conspicuous enough to lead a martial air to this easygoing capital, which has broad tree-lined boulevards that end in a magnificent view of the Indian Ocean.

However, the soldiers were not there a year ago.

Inside the ministries and in most other offices are bulletin boards with photographs of some employees of the secret police or some other colonial apparatus of the former Portuguese regime. Under a campaign that began last November, they are not to be punished but work under the close scrutiny of their colleagues for the next two years to prove their loyalty to the revolutionary government that came to power in 1975.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close Prev	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close Prev	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close Prev	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close Prev
29% 29% ACF	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24	2.24	29% 29% ACF	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24	2.24	29% 29% ACF	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24	2.24	29% 29% ACF	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24	2.24

What will Rise as Gold Retreats?

Materials in True Short Supply will Fuel a New Boom

Why did SPOT COTTON in New York recently rise as much as its daily 2-cent limit on a day when PLATINUM and SILVER both stage daily-limit declines? Capital Gains Research continues in its current report to cover the steady shifting of informed equity from inflation defensive categories to aggressively-oriented areas where recession anxiety has created bargains. As all the precious metals dropped a June 1, a new high was reached at more than three times early January levels by shares of company which has made tantalum a primary target in an expanding exploration program. Tantalum, meanwhile, has doubled this year to over \$50 per lb. and promises to be followed by other underestimated materials ranging from chrome to uranium. The whole picture is covered in a report with detailed analysis of computerized (TECHNICAL INSTRUMENTS), bubble memory (INTEL), lasers (SPECTRA PHYSICS) and suppliers of advanced materials ranging from TVCO in artificial sapphire for electronics applications to rebound candidate UNION CARBIDE in chrome and portable energy source. For a complimentary copy with complete market action projections plus follow-up material send the coupon or telephone.

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

Kaisergracht, 99, 1015 CH Amsterdam.
Phone: 26 57 49, or P.O. Box N-6920, Charlotte House, Nassau, Bahamas.

Send report on aggressively-oriented materials with sharp growth prospects plus follow-up studies.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. Close Prev

12% 12% ACF	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24	2.24	12% 12% ACF	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24	2.24	12% 12% ACF	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24	2.24	12% 12% ACF	2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24 2.24	2.24
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Flash...Paris Bourse

JUNE 28, 1979

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE	P/E	YIELD	LAST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	835 - 300	836	835 - 816	10 2.2	1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 on July 3.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	131.40 - 25	26.90	30.10 - 29.95	6 3.63	Progress of banking operations and industrial subsidiaries in early 79.
BOUYGUES	Contract	985 - 466	466	474.00 - 466	3 9.0	As of June 18, distribution of one free share for each old one.
BSN GERVAS DANONE	Glass food	667 - 451.50	651	667 - 662	33 4.6	1978 group control net profit = 452 MF vs. 13.8 MF in 1977.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	266 - 185	228.50	228 - 225.50	10 5.5	As of July 4, net div. of 12.50 F. per common share, and 252.50 F. per founder share.
CHENIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	149 - 122	147	149 - 146.50	9 5.8	1978 net dividend of 8.50 F. vs. 8.00 F. in 1977.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	158.50 - 125.80	155.10	155.50 - 153.10	9 5.5	Union de Banques pour l'Equipelement net profit = 4.68 MF vs. 14.33 MF.
CRUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	71 - 52	76	71 - 66.50	—	78 percent company control net profit = 6.001 MF vs. 5.728 MF in 77 (+5%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	369 - 303	354.80	369 - 359	4 3.7	1978 net control profit = 179 MF vs. 152 MF in 1977 (+17.3%).
FERROD S.A.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 346	341	354 - 346	5 6.1	1978 net dividend maintained at 20.70 francs.
IMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	73.70	73.50 - 72.40	16 5.2	1979 results will be positive 1978 net dividend maintained at F. 3.80.
MATRA	Electron	6420 - 4899	6300	6420 - 6350	11 1.4	78 net profit = 150.5 MF vs. 97.5 MF in 77 (+72.7%). Net div. of F. 90.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	595 - 447	463	480 - 470	14 2.3	1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 10 in 77 (+2.5%).
PECHNEY-UG-KUHLMANN	Chemical	105 - 67	100.10	103 - 100.70	10 5.0	1979 control results will improve substantially.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 313	330	346.50 - 336	3 4.1	1978 net dividend of Fr. 13.50 vs. Fr. 11.50 in 1977 (+17.4%).
RAFFINAGE (Ch. Fr.)	Petrol	164 - 70.20	162	164 - 157.80	—	1978 net dividend of 7.00 F. vs. 6.00 F. in 1977.
REDOUTE	Mail/Order	567 - 440	499	485 - 499	11 4.2	1978 net dividend proposal of 20 F. (same as 1977).
REHNE-POULEN	Chemicals	139.80 - 98	133	139.80 - 135.20	10 5.3	1st of July 79 turnover up 15% vs. same period 78. Net div. of F. 7 (+16.6%).
ROBECO	Invest. Comp.	363.70 - 336.40	338.30	340 - 339.80	—	As of July 4, Robeco shares listed on Brussels and Antwerp bourses.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Skis manuf.	1960 - 1320	1270	1390 - 1320	—	1978 net dividend proposal of F. 30 (same as 1977).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electronics	251 - 206	221	226.90 - 219.80	10 4.9	78 group control net profit = 398 MF vs. 368 MF in 77 (+8.2%).

[*] Figures c/o 34 refer to Co. de Nord.

[a] Tax credit not included.

[c] Consolidated.

(Continued on Page 12)



Camembert is more than a cheese, it's a way of life. For a tour of Camembert Country, see p. 9W.

Weekend

By Gale Wiley

RUEDESHEIM, West Germany — This is the Germany where the year divides into high and low seasons, breakfasts with or without bath. This — the country of steep sloping vineyards, the lordly River Rhine, the cliff-hanging castle ruin — is the Germany of the tourist machine with its convoys of air-conditioned Mercedes buses and flotillas of four-decker Rhine cruisers. Here can be found postcards with air-brushed blue skies, genuine Emil Schmeckebecker cuckoo clocks and pastel Hummel figurines, even suits of armor hand-crafted especially for tourists by forgers in Italy. Here you will see the bored faces of Herr Obers and tour guides and ferry captains who from mid-June to late October, seven days a week, herd the camera-carrying masses down cobblestones, through vines, over gangplanks and through cattle-chutes to chairlifts. In this country of the packaged vacation, a frequent goal is a little town between Coblenz and Wiesbaden, a town nestled on a broad bend in the Rhine, a place the tourist brochures call "the metropolis and heart of the Rheingau," the city of Ruedesheim.

It is several weeks before high tourist season, and the wine-shop owners are worried. They crane their necks down Drosselgasse and hope for more tourists. They check their watches. They eye the door.



Drosselgasse: The wine locales beckon.

West German Tourist Office

Wine am Rhine

Ruedesheim: Praise the Horde And Pass the Liebfraumilch

"Always the same," says one, "we worry about cold weather, the oil crisis, engines falling off DC-10s — anything that might hurt business. But when the weather turns warm, they come in droves and they're on us. Thousands an hour, pressing in on the door. And at the end of the season we're finished, kaputt. We don't have the energy to pick up a glass of wine. You have no idea."

Every tourist season, 3½ million tourists make their way by bus, boat, train and car to this town of 10,000. Three-and-a-half million people — half of them non-German — come each year to see what they already "know" is Germany: wine, vineyards, the Rhine, buxom waitresses in dirndls, oompah bands, half-timbered houses, castles and splendid scenery.

The city's name and popularity far outweigh its reality. Truth be told, the one-day tripper is sojourner, Drosselgasse and a monument called the Niederwald Denkmal.

The souvenir shops are strung along the noisy, tacky main street of Rheinstrasse. Tour buses bring in the *Inlaender* and the *Auslaender* and park at the edge of town, forcing the tourists to hoof it down Rheinstrasse past the shops and ice-cream parlors. People can buy Bavarian dance puppets for 12.95 German marks (about \$6), Hummel figures for 115 marks, and glasses, plates and knickknacks of questionable quality for questionable prices.

Snapshot: An English couple in front of a Ruedesheim souvenir shop looking at a cuckoo clock with the tiny figure of a boy on a rocking horse, each rock a second:

Husband: (Pointing to clock) "I say, it's lookin' pretty dear, isn't it?"

Wife: (Frowning) "Eleven quid . . . I'd say."

Husband: "Didn't we see them same trick clocks in Amsterdam?"

Wife: (Ignoring husband) "Eleven quid. I'd say it's lookin' pretty dear."

After the souvenir shops comes Drosselgasse, a narrow cobblestone pathway marked by a wooden totem pole and walled by high-priced wine locales offering three-piece oompah music. The cheapest wine runs about 13 marks for a 7-liter bottle, justified by the local tourist office to "cover the costs of entertainment." The entertainment is generally a drum-saxophone-piano combo of men who play with the vitality of Disneyland automates, but without the fixed smiles. One of the more expensive wines on Drosselgasse is Liebfraumilch. One waitress explains that Liebfraumilch is the only German wine most American tourists know. "They want to go home and tell their friends they had Liebfraumilch in Ruedesheim," she says. "For this they pay 50 marks."

At the top of the hill, Drosselgasse opens to a courtyard, site of Zum Graf von Ruedesheim, where owner Josef Strauss, master of high kitsch, has been packing in the rubbersocks for more than 12 years.

"For the last 10 years, I've only had girls' bands," says Strauss, taking a deep drag on a Lord cigarette. "When the girls start playing, the people start coming in. It's my trademark."

This night he offers a four-girl, one-man group called the Tropical Sweets who sing American country and western, German Bavarian yodeling tunes, Italian pop songs and a host of other ditties with only the slightest Filipino accent. The yodeling seems passable, but no one appears to notice that the lead singer sings flat or that the organist has no rhythm. The wine, the

smell of gurgling bratwurst wafting up the hill and the four Filipino girls yodeling Bavarian folk songs seem enough lure to keep Herr Strauss' tables full and his cash registers overflowing.

"I've had Hungarian, Swiss, German, Austrian, Dutch and now Philippine girls' bands," says Strauss, "and all of them could sing songs like 'Einmal am Rhein.' The people love it."

WITH the sound of the Tropical Sweets singing "Please release me, let me go . . ." fading behind, one wanders down the street to the *Seilbahn*, the chair lift to the Niederwald Denkmal on the hill. The lift advertises it has hauled 18 million people "without accident" to and from the monument on the hill.

The ride to the monument is fun (5 marks round trip) with a grand view over vineyards, Ruedesheim and the river. But the monument above is a study in excess, rivaled only, perhaps, by the huge H-O-L-Y-W-O-O-D sign that lurks above Los Angeles.

It is 122 feet high, set on a base about as big as the Washington monument's. Panning up from the base, the eye meets two large figures looking longingly at one another. They are the bare-breasted Maid Mosel and bearded Father Rhine, lounging in robe and garlands. Although he is supposed to be handing over the horn to her for the watch on the Rhine, the couple look more like a California pair chatting after a sauna and a rubdown. Above them, in bas-relief, are 200 life-sized figures jammed together with Kaiser Wilhelm I on his horse. The monument, built in 1878 in memory of the unification of Germany, is flanked by two statues, "War" and "Peace," one tooting a horn, the other bearing olive branches. Above all this is the 40-foot-tall "Germania," a broad-shouldered Teutonic Amazon holding a crown in her right hand and a sword, point down, in her left. All three of the large statues sport wings.

For most who come to Ruedesheim, this is the end of the tour, with perhaps another stop at the Drosselgasse or a souvenir shop before catching a Rhine cruiser or climbing back in the bus.

At the end of one such day on Drosselgasse at an inn called the *Amselwirt*, a group of elderly English couples are downing their last bottles of Riesling. Some are dancing to "Henry Droste at the Hammond Organ," an amazing duo with electronic drums and tamborine. The English group seems to know the tune and is singing loudly as a man from the group stands in front of Henry Droste's organ and plays along with castanets. The old man has, no doubt, played his castanets at other towns on their tour, but this night he is playing on the Drosselgasse in "the metropolis and



The Niederwald Denkmal: Snapshots and anti-police graffiti.

heart of the Rheingau," only a chairlift's ride from the towering "Germania." As the tourist brochure says, "Here one finds what he is looking for: a sense of freedom, revitalization and a cultural experience."

• If You Go . . .

Ruedesheim is about 15 miles downstream (west) of Wiesbaden, on the right bank of the Rhine opposite Bingen, with excellent train and road connections. "Most tourists spend 1.8 days here," says director of tourism for Ruedesheim, Hermann Gerstadt, who recommended:

- The Mechanical Music Cabinet, a sparkling collection of self-playing musical instruments from the 18th to 20th centuries. On the Broemserhof at the upper half of the Drosselgasse. Open daily from Easter to the end of October between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Admission, 3 marks.
- The Broemserburg Wine Museum,

which offers the history of the wine bottle with examples from ancient Egypt and *European-made* centuries before Christ. Also a commanding view of the area. Open every day except Mondays from 9 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission, 1.50 marks.

- Hiking paths starting from the monument lead to spectacular views of the Rhine and several of its castles plus glimpses of Bingen, ships on the river, and much more. Hiking maps are available at the Ruedesheim tour office at Rheinstrasse 16.

- Plane trips starting from Ruedesheim offer views seldom seen by most tourists, says Gerstadt. Details are available at his office, which also offers listings of local wine cellars and wine tastings. Telephone: 06722-2962.

And, of course, there are dozens of other villages strung along both banks of the Rhine within a few miles of Ruedesheim, where you may find fewer tourists and, perhaps, better wine.

By Dan Ehrlich

LONDON — After rummaging around the Continent in a vain search for cheap flights in and out of Europe, one conclusion can be reached — London is where it's mostly at, not just for cheap flights but for most air travel.

From a one-deck, one-room back alley bucket shop to Freddie Laker's new ticket offices or from a student charter to Tel Aviv to a transatlantic sprint on a Concorde, no place in the Western Hemisphere offers as much variety and combinations of travel offerings as London.

For most budget-minded students and tourists, entering and leaving Europe via Britain has almost become a must. U.S.-bound travelers may find it financially advantageous to make their way to London.

And more and more Americans, Canadians and Australians are finding it cheaper to fly into London on a bargain flight, then book another bargain flight or package vacation to some other destination in Europe or the Middle East.

Last year, there were 12.6 million foreign visitors to London, about 59 percent of whom used air travel as their way in and out of the country.

London's prominence as the West's cheap flight capital has grown out of its geographical location as the crossroads for most transatlantic air traffic.

The following sums up the fares being offered as the summer begins, providing that the DC-10s get back in service to and from the U.S.

The Laker Skytrain still offers the cheapest fare, with one-way prices for New York \$820 from, and \$135 to, London, and Los Angeles (\$178 from, and \$220 to, London).

A one-way fare to Los Angeles, for example, on a regular tourist class ticket aboard an International Air Transport Association airline, would be around \$300. Moreover, the Laker fares don't increase with the seasons, as do those of the six IATA carriers offering standby fares.

With all their different plans, the IATA carriers have nothing to match the Skytrain price.

Three of the major carriers do have the edge on Laker in choice of destination.

Their standby seats also come complete with meals, which are extra on Skytrain.

Pan American, TWA, British Airways, Iran Air, El Al and Air India offer standby fares to New York. Many passengers never even think of the last three, and during the height of the travel congestion last year in London, with youths looking for cheap seats to New York, plenty of standby seats were unused.

Now, however, the Big Three carriers have branched out with standby fares to several American cities. And Delta, British Caledonian, Braniff and National are also offering standby fares in and out of London.

TWA offers standby to or from New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

Pan American offers standby to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Washington D.C., Seattle, Detroit and New York.

British Airways offers standby to New York, Boston, Miami, Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and Detroit.

British Caledonian has a number of fares to and from Houston. National offers a standby fare to Florida, while Delta offers one to Atlanta. And Braniff has one to Dallas.

Even with seasonal fare increases, standby from London is still much cheaper than the advance booking APEX fares offered on the Continent.

The cheapest of these is KLM's 30-day advance booking flight from Amsterdam to New York, \$250 one way during the peak season, and \$215 in low season.

Unfortunately, many tourists are not able to book an advance flight. Their timing and destinations are too uncertain and

their length of stay in Europe may prohibit this.

Such tourists may find they are better off on Lofteidir — Icelandic Airlines — which was the transatlantic cheap flight for more than a decade, this little airline has been walking a tightrope between IATA control and a renegade operation it runs to and from Luxembourg.

While operating normal fare flights from London to America, it still offers a relatively cheap flight service, via DC-8 aircraft, out of Luxembourg.

Lofteidir has a special three-day advance booking flight from Luxembourg to New York for \$200 one-way, or a straight walk-on no reservation fare of \$260 one-way.

The flights leave every day except Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. An advantage is that tickets can be purchased at any Lofteidir office around Europe.

Besides bringing a new market to the regular airlines, Laker Skytrain can be credited with almost eliminating shady gray-market plane tickets from London to America via regularly scheduled airlines.

In Britain, there are 4,130 authorized travel agents. Yet, in London alone, there are hundreds more one-room operations, known as "bucket shops," which offer schemes to get travelers just about anywhere in the world, usually for less than they would normally pay.

While some are legitimate businesses, others are fly-by-night operations. Many young tourists have been sung, arriving at the airport to find that no such flight or ticket exists.

Prior to Skytrain, the American market was a booming one, with the bucket shops providing the only escape route for travel-weary, financially-depleted tourists wishing to return to America.

With that market gone, the bucket shops in London have turned their eyes to new schemes, mainly flights and package vacations to other European or Asian destinations.

THIS is where the new crop of cheap air fare passengers can get sung. The lure of a low price can often mask hidden charges that may up the price quite a bit.

Consumer protection laws in Britain are relatively new, and the would-be passenger may be confronted with the following:

"Sure, we can get you on a flight to Rome immediately. Just come down and pick up the ticket," may be the pronouncement from the ticket agent over the phone.

"I can get it for you in a few hours. Come back at 4 p.m.," he may tell you later. "I still don't have it. I have been having trouble getting through on the phone. Can you call me tomorrow?"

This sort of dialogue can go on indefinitely, with the ticket agent trying to keep the passenger on the hook until he comes up with something.

If the passenger does land an advertised \$100-return flight to Rome, when he or she is ready to pay for it, the agent may announce that there is an additional \$20 fuel surcharge and \$15 for airport tax.

Because young people seem to be the major victims, several student-owned-and-operated travel services have been set up in Britain.

London Student Travel is one of the largest of these and conducts its own cheap flight program.

According to the firm's manager, Roger Trask, it and other student travel offices are doing good business largely because of the fraud and unreliability that still exist among many of the bucket-shop operations.

Plane Talk

Sorting Out the Cheap Air Fares

"A lot of these firms even call themselves student travel services. There's no law against using that title. Students just have to be careful and check these places out before handing over any money," Trask said.

"The only ways to protect yourself from an unreliable travel firm," he explained, "are to first, see what kind of reputation it may or may not have, and then see what type of office it operates from."

"A reputable agent will have a business license. Beware if the firm operates from a remote one-room office. Store frontage and fixtures say a lot about a firm."

"A large, well-located office is one that will be there for a while. The smaller the place, the quicker they can pack up and move."

"That's what often happens. If the police move in on one place, it will simply close for a while, but the same operators will open again in a different location under a different name."

Trask advised against signing anything unless the ticket is in hand, and he said people should avoid doing business through the mail.

"One more thing, never pay any money without at least a definite guarantee that a reservation has been made for you. And watch out for the biggest bucket shop con of all, paying for a flight that doesn't exist. You pay for a return fare, but when you want to return you find that the flight either doesn't exist or is all full."

Trask also had some general travel tips.

- There are still many ways of getting cheap flights, even from scheduled airlines. "You have to find an airline that has been hit by adversity and is hungry for business. These are the airlines the bucket shops use." The strife in Iran has made Iran Air a good bet for low cost travel, especially on their London-to-New York run.

- Currently, Greece is a good bet for bargain flights. "Bucket shops and legitimate travel agents overlooked seats this year, and now they are trying to get rid of them very cheaply just to fill the planes. You can get a cheap return flight to Athens these days for as low as \$100."

- "Turkey is one place to stay away from at this time. The political situation there is touchy."

- "Never try to smuggle any drugs into Israel. They search everyone rather well and are sure to find the stuff." However, he did say that Israel is still a very popular vacation spot.

- Tourists headed for Eastern Europe should be sure to have advance hotel reservations.

- "For short trips, the train is still the cheapest way to go. On longer trips, trains can cost as much as a cheap plane ticket," he said.

Following is a listing of standby fares from London to U.S. destinations, one way. Fares are given in dollars, although in many cases they must be paid in British currency.

New York — \$140 low season, \$151 high season, offered by TWA, Pan Am, British Airways, El Al, Iran Air and Air India.

Los Angeles, San Francisco — both \$190 low, and \$210 high, from Pan Am, TWA and British Airways.

Chicago — \$157 low, \$179 high, offered by TWA and British Airways.

Detroit — \$157 low and \$177 high, from Pan Am, American and British Airways.

Boston — \$136 low, \$146 high, from TWA and British Airways.

Washington, D.C. — \$148 low, \$164 high, from British Airways and Pan Am.

Philadelphia — \$145 low, \$155 high, from British Airways.

Miami — \$170 low, \$212 high, from British Airways and National Airlines.

Baltimore — \$140 low, \$165 high, from TWA.

Houston — \$158 low, \$175 high, from Pan Am, or British Caledonian 11th hour standby, booking an hour before flight, for \$169 low, and \$209 high.

Atlanta — \$167 low, \$175 high from Delta Airlines.

Dallas-Ft. Worth — \$155 low, \$186 high, from Braniff International Airlines.

Touring



Camembert Country

By Jeanne Brody

CAMEMBERT, France — Maurice Courtonne, a small, wiry and tough Frenchman who wears his cap pulled down tightly over his ears, never eats the skin on his Camembert. But according to his wife, Denise, "The skin is the best part!"

If they don't know, then probably no one does, since the Courtonnes make the famous cheese themselves on their 75-acre farm in the heart of Camembert country. Maurice Courtonne comes from a long line of cheese makers. His father before him made Camembert and his grandfather made Livarot, another well-known cheese from the region. Today, Maurice and his brother Daniel are the only two manufacturers of farm-made Camembert left in the area. Beseiged on all sides by the 128 factories that now produce industrial Camembert, the Courtonnes are one of the last bastions of a dying art. "They're even making Camembert in Brittany, nowadays," sighs Maurice, "but it isn't the same thing."

According to Maurice and Denise Courtonne, it is a question of the *terroir*, the land. There is supposedly something special about the grass that grows in the rolling hills of Normandy. The Courtonnes feed their cows on this rich grass as well as on beets, carrots, wheat and hay, leaving the animals free to roam in the fields throughout the four seasons.

Every aspect of the cheese-making process is done by hand at the Courtonnes' farm. The raw milk is kept in pails that are cleaned daily in fresh, stream water. There are no employees at the Courtonne farm. Denise works in the tiny room off one of the barns where the milk is stored while the *presure* (remnet) poured into it begins the separating process. Once the milk begins to curdle, Denise uses a large metal scoop to pour it into molds, which she eases out by hand and turns every few hours. (An experienced "turner" can turn as many as 1,000 cheeses an hour.)

The next day, the cheese is dried, sprayed with *Penicillium camemberti* and salted by hand with a very fine salt. The Camembert is subsequently transferred to the *haloir*, a room cordoned off in another barn with a thermostat set to keep the temperature between 10 and 14° C and a fan to regulate the ventilation. The worst problems at this stage are flies, which get into the *haloir* occasionally and lay eggs on the cheese. As horrible as this may sound, many a Norman will claim that this is a sign of a good Camembert and that the worms are tasty at that.

PROBLEMS like flies do not seem to affect Guy Gerard, director of the Fromagerie Buquet Camembert factory and a neighbor of the Courtonnes. The advantage of industrially made Camembert, according to Gerard, is precisely that such variables as flies or temperature have been reduced to a minimum. When the Buquet dairy was started back in 1920, it produced 150 Camemberts a day. Today, with 145 employees, Fromagerie Buquet puts out 63,000 cheeses daily to the Courtonnes' twelve.

Fromagerie Buquet uses 140,000 liters of pasteurized milk mixed with skim milk daily to produce a Camembert of 45-percent milk fat. The Courtonnes, on the other hand, use 270 liters of raw milk a day to produce their Camembert of 45-percent milk fat.



Denise Courtonne attends to her farm-made Camemberts.

According to Maurice Courtonne, there are qualitative differences in industrial and farm-produced Camembert as well as the obvious quantitative ones. Industrial Camembert uses cows nourished on corn for the most part, instead of grass, and in winter the cows are kept indoors where they are fed from metal silos. The corn ferments in the silos, explains Courtonne, giving the milk a different taste. This is just one of the many differences in the turning (100 at a time), the spraying of the penicillium (sometimes poured directly into the milk) and the *sauzonage* (salting). Hardened cheeses at the factory are dipped into salt water instead of being hand salted. All these elements contribute to making a different tasting Camembert.

In the store, or the *cremerie*, one can sometimes see the difference. A good Camembert should not be covered with a thick, white, cotton-like covering, but the "flower" as the mold is called, should be thin and fine, with the skin showing through slightly red-orange. When pressed lightly in the center, a ripe Camembert should bounce back to the touch. Although most Camemberts are industrially made today, and many of them are quite tasty, any Frenchman can testify that, no matter how good an industrial Camembert may be, nothing is quite like farm-made cheese, even if the latter does cost 3 to 5 francs more.

Camembert is, after all, a French institution. The first reference to it appears around 1680, but legend has it that in 1790 a rebel priest who was being hidden from the ecclesiastical authorities by Marie Harel, wife of Charles Harel, a laborer from the village of Camembert, saw Marie making cheese and gave her a few pointers since he was acquainted with the manufacture of Brie, a similar soft cheese. Whether Marie Harel invented Camembert or merely perfected it, her statue stands opposite the town hall of Vimoutiers, cheese capital of Normandy, a gift of the Camembert factory of Van Wert, Ohio, in the United States.

An older statue of Marie Harel was donated in 1928 by an American doctor, Joseph Knirim, but decapitated by the bombardments of 1944. Knirim visited Vimoutiers in 1926, bringing with him a

crowns that he intended to place on the grave of the creator of Camembert in thanks for the curative effects he discovered the cheese had on patients whose delicate stomachs could not handle anything else. The statue still stands just outside the city limits.

The Historical Society of Vimoutiers is proud of its cheesemaking heritage and has created a touristic itinerary through the land of cider, calvados, and Camembert, le Pays d'Auge.

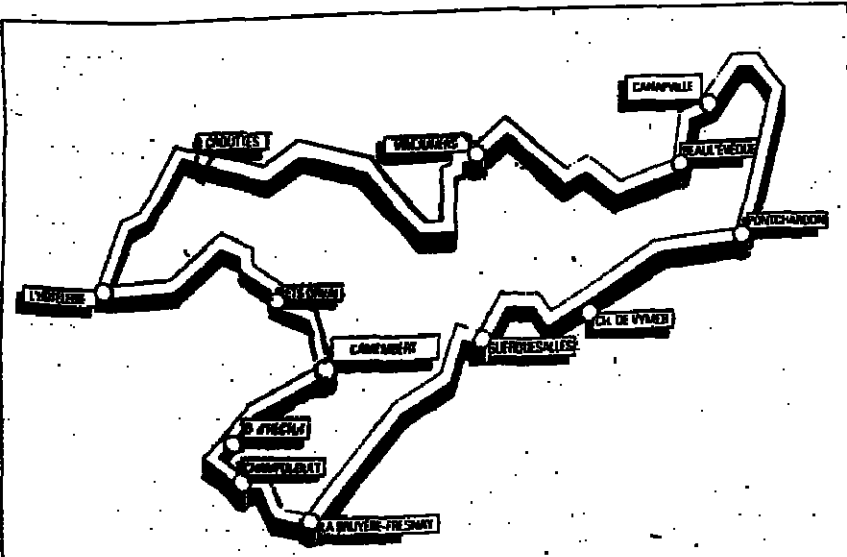
A CIRCULAR itinerary of 34 miles, the Camembert Route takes one through Normandy apple orchards, up and down hills dotted with black and white cows, past the Domaine d'Étiot of Maurice and Denise Courtonne, through the village of Chambois where the Fromagerie Buquet is located to the little hamlet of Camembert where Marie Harel was born. This tour of the Camembert country follows tree-lined country roads to Normandy manor houses, to the 12th century church of Guerquesalles, by the Pinot farm, where Mr. and Madame Pinot make Pont L'Éveque cheese, to the birthplace of Charlotte Corday, who assassinated the journalist Marat during the French revolution. In Lisores, there is a Fernand Leger museum/farm and in Ticheville, a horse-breeding farm, les Haras de Mézeray, which can be visited the first Saturday of each month.

With traditional arts and crafts becoming all too scarce, not to mention expensive, it is no wonder that Camembert cheese may also go the way of all beautiful things.

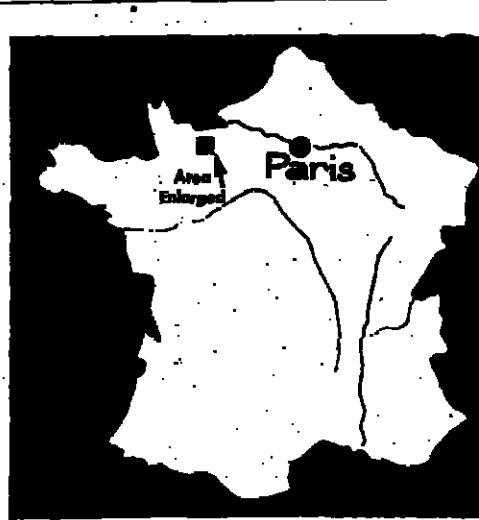
It is hard to imagine France, however, much less a Frenchman, with his beret, his wine and his baguette, without his Camembert. As an anonymous French poet put it:

*Camembert, poésie
Bouquet de nos repas
Que deviendrait la Vie
Si tu n'existais pas?*

or
*Camembert, poésie
Fragrance of each meal
If you didn't exist
How dull life would feel.*



Here is the Camembert Route, a circuit of about 34 miles.



Spending a Sunday

The Delights of Istanbul

A SUNDAY in Istanbul is not good for shopping: The Covered Bazaar is closed, so are the many shops in town, excepting some grocers, sweets and nuts shops, fruit and vegetable vendors and, of course, the ubiquitous "flying peddlers," screaming their tacky wares, used clothing, an odd watch, rusty screws, bolts, or an odd tray of worn Ottoman coins around the area near the Spice Bazaar at the Galata Bridge, and under the giant plane tree outside the 17th century Beyazit Mosque across from Istanbul University.

However, a Sunday morning of visiting a few museums in Old Stamboul can be extraordinarily satisfying.

The General Directory of Religious Foundations recently opened a Turkish Carpet Museum, housed in Sultan Ahmed's Royal Pavilion on the side of the Blue Mosque. Along the walls of the ramp, built for the sultans to ride their horses to their lodge in the mosque, and in several small, vaulted rooms with brightly colored stained glass windows are displayed very fine carpets, dating from the 14th century, the Seljuk-Ottoman transition period, to the 19th century. Many of the carpets, the Ushak "Lotto" carpets, the Holbein-type carpets, the Bergamas, Ladiks and Caucasian carpets, were found under layers of newer rugs in two old mosques in Mughlas and Sivas-Divrigi in Anatolia. They are of exceptional design and color.

After the Carpet Museum, you may walk into the Blue Mosque and gaze at the soothing blues and turquoises of superb 17th century Iznik tiles on the lower walls.

As temperatures are high on a typical Istanbul summer day, the nicest place to head for refreshment is the small sculpture garden of the Archaeological Museum, about 10 minutes on foot, passing by the Hagia Sofia, through the outer gate of the Topkapı Palace, and by Hagia Irene. Here, under shady trees, amongst students with their books, fluffy cats and amidst Hellenistic and Roman statuary, Greek stelae and Corinthian capitals — some serving as small tea tables — the Sunday stroller may rest on a little stool and enjoy a glass of tea or a delicious *visine*, sour cherry juice, for a very small sum.

Before the museum guards take their lunch hour at noon, a quick visit to the Archaeological Museum's so-called "Alexander Sarcophagus," with its marble reliefs depicting Alexander taking part in a lion hunt must not be missed.

Just below the wooded grounds of the Archaeological Museum lies the Gülhane Park, which houses Istanbul's zoo. Its assortment of animals, mostly of the domestic kind — dogs, pigs, cows, chickens and cats — is pitiful; but the beautiful silky white angora cats in their sad cages with little blue cat houses are enchanting. They are also for sale.

After this short diversion of cat and people watching, one should hop into a taxi or bus (80, 84, 86) and travel the length of Old



The Bosphorus as seen from Istanbul.

Stamboul almost to the Western Land Walls of Byzantine times to the Kariye Camii Museum which — after the Hagia Sofia — is the most interesting Byzantine church in Istanbul with 14th century mosaics and frescoes, superbly restored by Dumbarton Oaks Byzantine Institute.

Now, a bite to eat may be welcome. A spartan person may buy a peeled and salted cucumber for 12 cents from a cucumber seller. A hungrier traveler may return to Galata Bridge and have a charcoal-grilled fish and a salad at one of several touristy, but pleasant eating places, bobbing along on the rim of Galata Bridge over the Golden Horn.

IF YOU want to skip lunch and catch a ferry instead, just cross the bridge. On the side facing the Sea of Marmara, boats are stacked to take passengers up and down the Bosphorus for a few cents. Refreshments are served on the usually crowded boats and can also be found in picturesque settings at any of the many boat stops in villages along the Bosphorus. Kandilli, on the Asian side, is known for its excellent yoghurt.

As an alternative, a leisurely Sunday can be spent on one of the Princes Islands, a little archipelago lying in the Sea of Mar-

mara, on the doorstep of Istanbul. Boats leave fairly frequently from a landing near the Sirkeci Railroad Station, near Galata Bridge. At Burgaz, the second of the four larger islands, pine tree-covered hills invite a little climb for which a magnificent view over the string of islands, the Sea of Marmara and Istanbul in the distance more than compensates. Buyukada, the biggest of the islands, is about 1 to 1½ hours from Istanbul, depending on the boat. It still has some elaborately carved wooden turn-of-the-century houses amidst luxuriant gardens, quiet tree-lined streets, along which rubber-shod horses pull summer guests in pretty wicker carriages, and — alas — too many summer island visitors, but no cars!

Note: Most museums are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

— ILSE HIGGINS

Share your experiences and knowledge with other readers. Weekend welcomes suggestions on places to visit, favorite restaurants, unusual recipes, or special interests. Write to Weekend, Editorial Department, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune are automatically included in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
PRODUCT MARKETING DIRECTOR		Bata General Europe (shoe/appliance industry).	Paris for Europe	Technical Mgt. exp. 5 yrs. Mktg. & Int'l exp. in Computer Industry; Eng. +.	Jan. Coudan, Bata General Europe, 61 Rue de Courcelles 75008 Paris Tel: 7655171.	L.N.T. 21-6-79
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING REPRESENTATIVE		High technology manufacturers (European products).	U.S.A. 25 to 30% Int'l travel	U.S. citizenship; fluent French; technical exp.; previous employment in tech. mktg. prod. aircraft related.	Box D 1365, Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.	L.N.T. 21-6-79
Group Director of Administration and Controller	High	Large group of companies in the Gulf.	Gulf	High level executive, in-depth exp. with Anglo-Saxon auditing firm & Co. of Int'l reports.	Ref. 246, Alpha CII, 54 Rue St. Hubert 75116 Paris.	L.N.T. 21-6-79
YOUNG MARKETING EXECUTIVE	Very attractive	Major Int'l producer of consumer durables.	London for Europe	Mktg. 5 yrs. exp. since leaving Univ. in last working environment; Eng. +.	Number CVT7319, Austin Knight Ltd., London W1A 1BS	L.N.T. 21-6-79
NEGOTIATION INTERNATIONAL	None	Material d'education d'Etat.	Le Havre, France	Ingénieur E.T.P. ou équ. exp. 10 ans; 3-5 ans exp.; déplacement 50%.	Ref. 23337, M.J. Fournier, 30a-32a, 33 Rue de la République, 92123 Suresnes, France.	L'Express 22-6-79
EXPORT SALES MANAGER	c. \$30,000 + car	Major Int'l Co. (Chemicals West).	London	30-40 yrs. proven record of success in chemicals sales; Int'l. U.S.A. & Continental sales.	Ref. CV, Denis R. Whalley, I.A.L., Greener House, 66-68 Raymond St., London S.W.1, tel: 01-4331682.	The Economist 23-6-79
INTERNATIONAL MANAGER FINANCE	\$15-18,000	Joint venture operation of Continental Co.	New London, 40% travel	30-35 yrs. industrial exp.; able to show total financial exp. in U.S. acctg. standards.	A.C. Cummings, ref. 808/87, 128 Victoria St., London EC4P 4JL.	The Economist 23-6-79
PETROCHEMICAL TRADER	High	Multinational chemical trading Co.	U.S.A.	Well established record as chemical trader, over 35.	Box 1291, Herald Tribune, St. Charles, N.Y. 13151.	L.N.T. 23-6-79
MANAGER Materials Control West Africa		International mining consortium.	Republic of Guinea	Bachelor's deg. or equiv. exp.; understand principles of Comptroller's & Auditing; tel. Fr./Eng.	Ref. 1082/NT, Charles Doyle, C. & Lister Int'l Ltd., Hayes Road, Southall, Middlesex, UB2 5SU.	L.N.T. 23-6-79
FINANCIAL ANALYST		Millipore Corp. (critical separations technology).	Paris	Acctg. exp.; previous exp. in multinational environment; Eng. + Fr.	Mr. George Chappell, Millipore S.A., 7128 Madison, France.	L.N.T. 23-6-79
MANAGER INTERNATIONAL AUDITING	c. £10,000 + car	Prime Computer Int'l.	Manchester, Middlesex	Qual. accountant; 4 yrs. exp. Int'l acctg. firm or multinational mktg./manuf. Co.	Mr. A.M. Silva, Prime Computer Int'l, 11 Lupton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, tel: 572 6241.	Financial Times 26-6-79
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT	Negotiable	Electricity Corp.	Sierra Leone	Mktg. 35 yrs. exp. in similar post of similar org.	General Manager, Sierra Leone Electricity Corp., Private Mail Bag, Freetown, Republic of Sierra Leone.	Financial Times 26-6-79
PLANT ACCOUNTANT	\$10,000 tax free	Int'l Trading Group.	Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	25-40 yrs. exp. Cost Accountant; ACCA/ACMA prof. provides overseas exp.	Personnel Manager, Maricon Power Services Ltd., 38 Dover St., London W1T 3BB, tel: 01-4981723.	Financial Times 26-6-79
INTERNATIONAL AUDITORS	\$10-11,000	Major American multi-national.	London, 65% travel	Under 30 yrs; Eng. + Fr. or Ger.; qual. ACCA, ACMA or ACCA; min. 4 yrs. public or ind. exp.	M.P.S. Riley, Ref. 22751/NT, Huggitt Brothers, 5/6 Apple St., London W1E 6EZ, tel: 01-734 6852.	L.N.T. 26-6-79

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Food

Russia's Cheap and Crispy Breads

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW — By anyone's standards, Russian bread excels. It is plentiful, varied and cheap (some officials say too cheap), and it is fresh.

This last quality allows Russia, a land of notoriously poor quality goods, to rival France, that gastronomic sophisticate, in the excellence of its daily loaf.

Fresh bread is even more important than you think. Walk into any of Russia's many bread stores and you will see an implacable quest for freshness underway as suspicious buyers try to locate the softest, warmest, youngest specimens from among the hundreds sliding wrapperless toward them on inclined trays. A thoughtful officialdom aids them, providing blunt-bowled spoons so shoppers can properly test the crust for springiness. It may be the only officially sanctioned continuous search for truth detectable in the Soviet Union.

As many as 300 different kinds of bread, rolls and buns are theoretically available

each day from the state *khib* (bread) stores.

There is black bread so strong that Russians eat it for sobriety after a glass of vodka. There is white bread sweet as cake, rolls lighter than Parker House and sturdy, nourishing circle loaves of white that eclipse Pepperidge Farm.

Beguiling the eye in almost any *khib* store are: *rigisk* rye, a square, brown loaf with poppy seeds; *orionskia* brown loaf with pungent earthy aroma; *stolichni* *baum*, or "Paris bread" as it is now familiarly known; and *bulochki* *domashni*, diminutive loaves especially for home use.

They are joined by round Ukrainian breads; *Lavash*, the chewy, flat round Georgian bread whose freshness wanes in a day; *varushki*, light rolls the size of a Danish, with apple jelly or sweet curds in the center; *bruski* delicate enough to pop in the palate, and *moskovskaya*, the citywide standard in white and brown versions, in various sizes and shapes from loaf to roll.

As in the United States, there also are

many kinds of diet bread, loaves with little or no sugar or salt, or with special ingredients. The standard diet loaf is simply called *dietskii* and costs 10 kopeks (15 cents) for 200 grams.

For political, psychological and ideological reasons, the price of bread has been kept unchanged by the state-run economy for several decades. A loaf weighing 1 kilo-gram (2.2 pounds) may cost between 18 and 25 kopeks, or 27 to 37 cents. Rolls cost a little more, about 15 cents for 200 grams.

Soviet propaganda has made much of Western inflation that has sent bread prices endlessly upward, keeping the cost of bread and other basic staples low pays many dividends in an economy beset with consumer goods shortages of all kinds.

"Russians love bread and treat it as something close to sacred," remarked Valery Gorelikoff, the director of Moscow bread factory No. 5, during an interview and tour of his bakery.

Little wonder. Under czars and Commu-

nists alike, Russia has had a fearful history of famines, the result of war, disastrous crops, mismanagement and, at times under Stalin, deliberate policy. There have been no reliable reports of severe shortages leading to starvation since the years just after World War II, however. Indeed, in recent years, the Kremlin has spent billions of dollars of scarce hard currency buying American grain to ensure adequate supplies for both citizens and stock in years of poor harvest.

When the Soviet Union embarked upon massive industrialization, the party planners concluded that such a time-consuming labor as home baking of bread would take women needlessly away from the labor force. So bread-making became part of the state's function.

Moscow boasts 15 large factories with daily capacity of more than 300 tons apiece, and 10 smaller factories with maximums of 50 to 60 tons daily. The wrapperless loaves are tucked in wooden racks and transported around town in blue trucks that, next to official limousines and empty dump trucks, seem to be ever-present.

The Tasty Tapas of Spain

By Harry Debelius

MADRID — Like American-style pizza, hot dogs, doughnuts and southern-fried chicken, the hamburger is here to stay, with outlets of American chain restaurants — and their imitators — springing up all over the country. Yet the *tasca*, Spain's stand-up taverns, are still crowded. In a *tasca*, what is nibbled with the drink, the *tapas*, are usually more important than the drink and are what makes the *tasca* different from restaurants and American-type eateries.

Tapas have none of the refinement of hors d'oeuvres. They reek irresistibly of oil and garlic and are as assertive and individualistic as the Spaniards themselves.

There are all kinds of *tapas*, often made of surprising bits and pieces that are seldom thought of as being edible. They range from the more commonplace, like thinly sliced mountain ham and *gambas con garbanos* (shrimp in a "topcoat" of batter) to the snooty leaf-wrapped Cabrales cheese, which, the initiated say, is not really ripe unless you can see the worms crawling in and out. An olive can be a *tapas*: black ones, green ones, big ones, little ones, olives macerated with onion and garlic, olives stuffed with anchovies.

There are little wedges of tortilla, the true potato-filled Spanish omelette, "brave" pota-

toes sprinkled with a hot sauce that would make a Mexican blanch, fresh grilled sardines, which are gripped by the head and tail while they are still hot and munched through as if playing a mouth organ. There are *calamares*, squid, cut in attractive little rings and deep-fried until they are crisp and golden. There are *champiñones* from Malaga, small as whitebait and fried whole, and *angulas*, baby eels boiled whole in oil with a slice of dried red pepper and garlic and served while the oil is still bubbling. There are superb morsels of uncooked filleted fresh anchovies marinated in oil and vinegar, tasting faintly reminiscent of pickled herring.

The list is almost endless, but not so the list of what to drink with *tapas*. While what is eaten in a good *tasca* is more important than what is drunk, there are customs based on taste combinations that deserve some attention. In southwestern Spain, the accompaniment is almost invariably dry sherry. In Cordoba and some places in Madrid, especially in the bars specializing in fish dishes, the potent white wine from Cordoba's Moriles district, very much like a sherry but not quite as delicate, is a frequent first choice. In a *tasca* run by somebody from the northwestern region of Galicia, the chances are the *tapas* will be washed down with red or white wine, with just a hint of bubbles, from the Ribeiro district, or the smooth white Albarina wine, which goes so well with shellfish.

Superb *tapas* can be found in any Spanish city, provided one knows the places to go. Regrettably, although the custom is universal, the quality is not. It is a good idea to ask the natives, rather than just plunge into the first *tasca* bar in the area.

Part of the fun is *tasca*-hopping — going from bar to bar with a group of friends, sipping a *chato*, a small glass of wine in each place while sampling the specialty of the house. By the time you have visited three or four, you reach that stage of euphoria that comes right after eating well and just before indigestion. Regardless of the consequences, however, if you *tasca*-hop once, you will want to do it again.

If you are far from Spain, you can make your own *tapas*. The recipes for most are simple. The word *tapas* is said to come from the word for "lid" in Spanish, presumably because the *tapas* were heated on top of the coal stove in days gone by and served while the main course, usually some kind of stew, was still cooking. It explains why so many of them are so quick and easy.

Spanish recipe books are available at major bookstores in big cities around the world. But if you cannot find a book, the barman at your favorite *tasca* will probably be so flattered if you ask for a recipe that he will reveal the secrets of his instant Spanish kitchen with pleasure.

The Fourth of July last year at Mother Earth's in Paris.

Overseas Sparkle

July 4 Festivities

THE FOURTH of July may have lost sparkle in the United States, but Americans overseas — anxious to water their roots and air out forgotten Americana — belt baseballs, launch skyrockets and spit watermelon seeds with old-fashioned abandon.

In some places, celebrations amount to production numbers: The International School of Brussels plans to reenact a Civil War battle, along with pony rides, skateboard contests, frisbee games, an exhibit of antique cars and 45 minutes of fireworks. In others, formal festivities don't amount to a hill of baked beans, but Americans mark the day with private parties and fried chicken dinners at the big hotels.

From Singapore to Santiago, American schools, chambers of commerce, American Legion posts and private groups lay out tables of hot dogs and pour beer.

Americans in Paris — and Parisians — take the holiday seriously. There is the annual bash at Mother Earth's, an eatery in Les Halles, which produces 200 quarts of barbecue sauce, three bands and clandestine fireworks.

Last year Ambassador Arthur Hartman, in a tatty sweater, showed up to eat ribs at one of the jammed outdoor tables as tiers of beamed Parisians watched from apartment windows.

He had just thrown his own party, slightly different from the usual embassy cocktails presented around the globe on July 4: he had an enormous balloon tied down on the embassy lawn, and guests spent the afternoon wondering if it would be cut loose to buzz the neighboring Elysee Palace. It wasn't.

At one Paris party, an American couple watched three bluegrass musicians torture a dobro, guitar and fiddle with consummate skill. When they requested another song, in fluent Tennessee, they got only blank stares. The musicians were Frenchmen who had bought country clothes and learned a few selected licks.

Although the British are directly responsible for Independence Day, as they lost the war, there will be little going on in London this year. The reason is economic not political. Lamented a spokesperson for the Daughters of the American Revolution after cancelling the traditional luncheon: "Entertainment has gotten so expensive in London lately."

But in Amsterdam, wild rejoicing is planned for July 1, three days ahead of schedule. The Sonesta Koepel Cafe is sponsoring a block party in front of the Sonesta Hotel from noon to 10 p.m. with non-stop music. And there will be a disco party from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.

In Rome, hundreds are expected at the American picnic on the Via Cassia, one of the old consular highways, where hot dogs and corn on the cob will be served up. Many U.S. military bases in West Germany will hold celebrations and admit anyone who shows a U.S. passport.

The 10,000 U.S. Navy personnel in Naples will have a private party at Capri Park, with greased pig contests, baseball and barbecues. Civilians are not invited and, since the park is in a crater, outsiders will miss the fireworks display.

The navy at Naples will have to go without the 20-piece Sixth Fleet Band, however. Ambassador Hartman has booked them for his party in Paris.

For other cities, U.S. embassies, American cultural centers or chambers of commerce can provide information on what is planned.

—I.G. NOBLE

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China Publishes Economic Data, Ending Two Decades of Secrecy

From Agency Dispatches
PEKING, June 28 (AP-DJ) — China lifted the veil of secrecy that has shrouded its economy for two decades, publishing a report prepared by the state statistical bureau on the country's economic performance in 1978.

It's the first time since the late 1950s that we have had data prepared in an organized, published format, one Western analyst said. The report provides detailed in-

formation on industrial and agricultural production, figures on trade and foreign exchange. Some of the figures have been disclosed in speeches in the National People's Congress, but the report contains much information previously unavailable.

Meanwhile, Deputy Premier Yu Qiu said that China expects a \$3.5-billion trade deficit this year, against a \$1.2-billion deficit in 1978, from a more than doubling

News and Notes

Some NYSE specialists are dealing in half-fare coupons that two U.S. airlines recently distributed to promote business on domestic flights. The practice is unorthodox, the commodity

currently held by J. Walter Thompson Co. The purchase price, was not disclosed. The companies are privately held.

Touche Ross & Co.'s auditing practices will be completely reviewed under a Securities and Exchange Commission order. The SEC also censured the public accounting firm and two former partners, Armin Frankel and Edwin Helf, in connection with the company's audit of Giant Stores, of Boston, in 1972. Officials of Giant, a discount catalogue department store chain, were indicted in 1977 by a federal grand jury on charges of covering up a \$2.5-million loss in the 1972 fiscal year. Two of the officers pleaded guilty and two others were found guilty after a trial. In 1976, the SEC, in a civil suit, alleged fraud against the discount store. The commission said Touche Ross had certified the results of an allegedly fraudulent audit of the department store. The accounting firm consented to the SEC's review order, but the company and its former partners neither admitted nor denied the SEC charges.

W.R. Grace & Co. is introducing a product that it says can add up to 50 years to the life of many bridges. Called Daxer Corrosion Inhibitor, it is a compound of calcium nitrate and water that can be added to concrete to inhibit corrosion. Grace cited a recent federal study showing that one-third of U.S. bridges deteriorate largely because of corrosion in reinforced concrete.

Young & Rubicam says it agreed in principle to acquire Marsteller Inc., if the acquisition is completed, Young & Rubicam would become the world's largest advertising agency, a position

Dow Jones Shuffles Index

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP-DJ) — Effective with tomorrow's stock market trading, Dow Jones & Co. will make changes in the roster of 30 major corporations in the Dow Jones industrial average.

The last time the stocks comprising the average were changed to improve coverage was June 1, 1959. Four issues were deleted and four added, expanding the number of industries represented. The only following substitution was made to replace Anaconda Co. because of its merger with Atlantic Richfield. Anaconda was replaced by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Aug. 9, 1976.

The current change means a return of IBM to the list. It became one of the 30 stocks May 26, 1932, but was deleted March 14, 1939, to make room for American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Wall Street Prices Higher

NEW YORK, June 28 (Reuters) — Bolstered by strength in energy issues, New York Stock Exchange prices moved higher over a wide area in active trading today despite OPEC's increase in oil prices.

Several private economists said they believe the U.S. economy will show negative growth in the second, third and fourth quarters. Charles Schultz, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said it was premature to say the country has entered a recession but Wage and Price Control Chairman, Alfred Kahn, said the OPEC price

moves increased the chances of a recession.

The Dow Jones index rose 2.52 to 843.04 while advancing issues led declines 876 to 544. Volume rose to 38.47 million shares from 36.72 million yesterday.

The Federal Reserve twice entered to government securities market to add reserves with the key federal funds rate at 10 1/2 percent.

After the market closed, the Fed reported that the M-1 money supply rose \$400 million in the June 20 and showed 10.5 percent growth over the latest month. M-2 rose \$2 billion and was up 10.6 percent. Business loans at major New York City reporting banks rose \$277 million in the latest week following a revised rise of \$551 million the previous week and \$235 million a year ago.

McGraw-Hill's F.W. Dodge Division said construction activity of all types fell off 8 percent in May to \$16.4 billion, signaling that the construction boom may be past its peak.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher with the index gaining 0.68 to 200.77.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat, corn and soybeans closed substantially lower and oats irregularly lower.

After the market closed, the Agriculture Department said corn planted for all purposes totals 79.3 million acres, unchanged from last year. Soybean acreage is estimated at a record 71.7 million acres, up 12 percent from last year; cotton, 13.9 million acres, up 4 percent; wheat, 71.2 million acres, up 8 percent; and sorghums, 15.6 million acres, down 6 percent.

Dollar Steady, Gold Off \$5; Sterling Continues Advance

LONDON, June 28 (AP-DJ) — The dollar ended little changed today but gold prices tumbled and sterling rose to its best levels in early four years following the oil price's pricing decision in Geneva.

Some foreign exchange dealers see the prospects of the dollar strengthening in the coming months as reasonably good despite the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' decision to increase the reference price for crude oil to a weighted average of around \$10 per barrel from \$12.70 at the end of last year.

Several dealers argued that in the near term, the dollar will benefit from short-covering purchases of dollars that were sold ahead of the OPEC meeting. Currency traders so interpreted OPEC's threat of raising the price of oil to a currency basket if weakness of the dollar persists as an extra inducement to central banks to keep the dollar on falling.

In the medium term, some bank economists contend that higher oil prices would deepen a U.S. recession that appears to be developing, they assert that such a development could push the U.S. current account balance into surplus as it did in 1973-74, thus strengthening the dollar.

The dollar was substantially supported today by the Bundesbank and as a result, finished little changed at 1.8437 Deutsche marks compared with 1.8440 late yesterday after trading as low as 1.8318 DM during the session.

Elsewhere, the dollar eased slightly, finishing at 1.6547 Swiss francs compared with 1.6570 and at 4.2713 French francs compared with 4.2760.

Sterling continued an abrupt uptrend — to the highest level since July, 1975 — because higher oil prices are expected to benefit Britain's balance of payments considerably as North Sea oil production increases. Sterling rose to about \$2.1695 and later was quoted in New York at \$2.1750 from a late European rate yesterday of \$2.1560.

Gold prices tumbled, dealers said, adding that the market had been set for such a drop for the last few days and the oil-price news triggered the motion. "We had everything, all kinds of selling in frantic conditions," one London bullion dealer said.

Gold ended here at \$276.50-277 an ounce, bid and asked, down sharply from \$281.25-75 late yesterday but up from the afternoon fixing of \$275.90.

banque française du commerce extérieur

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, under the chairmanship of Mr. François GISCARD D'ESTAING, President, assisted by Mr. Georges ASSEMAT, Honorary President, and Mr. Albert BOUVIER, Managing Director, took place on April 25, 1979, to approve the accounts for 1978.

Last year, and under the control of its statutory auditors, the bank completed the revaluation of fixed assets appearing in the balance sheet as of December 31, 1976, as follows:

—For non-amortizable items, by means of a complementary revaluation of F.Fr. 18.7 million added to the F.Fr. 41.8 million already set aside last year and of which F.Fr. 30 million were incorporated in the capital on November 3, 1977. Consequently the fraction of "Revaluation reserves" available for subsequent incorporation into capital increased from F.Fr. 11.8 to F.Fr. 30.4 million.

—For amortizable items, by means of two revaluations in compliance with the law, one being in the amount of F.Fr. 15.9 million in the form of a "provision" calculated in accordance with an index established by the tax authorities, and the other for F.Fr. 40.2 million in an "adjustment account" corresponding to the difference between the indexed value referred to above and the utility value of the overall fixed assets of the bank.

After deduction of the appropriation for amortizations and contingencies the balance sheet total amounts to F.Fr. 116.1 billion, i.e. a progression of + 19.5% on the basis of the new accounting rulings applicable as from January 1, 1978.

The main items of the balance sheet are as follows:

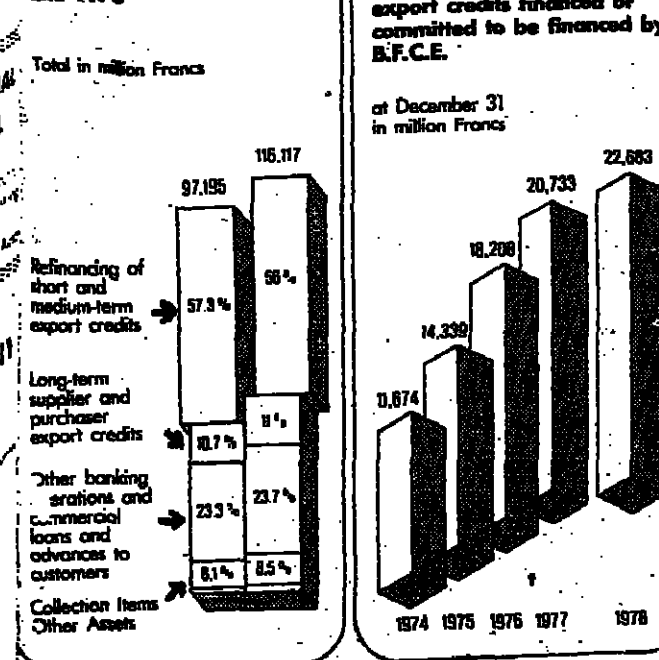
—All refinancing operations for short, medium and long-term credits amounting to a total of F.Fr. 77.8 billion, represent 67% of assets and show a global progression of + 17.6%. As in the case of the past three years, the financial markets in Paris and abroad furnished the required "long term" resources, half of which were in France, the other half in foreign currency.

—Other banking operations and commercial loans and advances to customers of F.Fr. 27.5 billion, represent 23.7% of assets—a rise of + 21.2%—treasury and money market operations constituting as in the previous year 46% of this heading of which the foreign currency portion declined representing 54.8% instead of 60.5% of this heading. Loans, in various forms to customers progressed in the same proportion as the overall amount of this same heading of which they account for 54%.

After constitution of the various operating and non-operating reserves (of which F.Fr. 22 million are destined for income tax, F.Fr. 5.3 million for employee profit sharing and F.Fr. 55.1 million for the non-guaranteed fraction of suppliers' export credits) and after payment of a special tax on financial institutions amounting to F.Fr. 5.2 million and the appropriation of 22.3 million to depreciation, the net income available came to F.Fr. 43.5 million i.e. practically the same as for the previous year (F.Fr. 43.4 million).

The year-end results have allowed and allocation to general reserve of F.Fr. 11.9 million and distribution of the same dividend as in 1977, i.e. 7.5% with tax credit in addition, but calculated over a full year on the bank's capital increased from F.Fr. 140 million to F.Fr. 200 million.

Comparative balance sheet data of December 31, 1977 and 1978



1978 Output

According to the statistical report, China's total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1978 was the current equivalent of 1963 billion, an increase of 12 percent from 1977. Industrial output was valued at \$269.7 billion and agricultural production at \$93 billion.

The report also shed light on the size of population. It said that, as of the end of 1978, the population, including Taiwan's 17 million, was 975.2 million.

The figures show that consumer goods output made a substantial recovery in 1978, with big jumps in the production of cotton cloth and yarn. Production of items such as bicycles, sewing machines and watches also surged.

The report acknowledges that some targets for 1978 were not met. It says, for example, that only 70 percent of the large and medium projects scheduled for completion were completed and put into operation. Capital construction became overextended, with too many projects under construction and financial and material resources thinly spread, it says. Moreover, 43 percent of the country's key enterprises failed to reach quality levels achieved in earlier years.

The report lists significant increases in the production of coal, up 12 percent to 618 million metric tons; crude oil, up 11 percent to nearly 2.1 million barrels a day; electricity, up 15 percent to 256.5 billion kilowatt hours, and rolled steel up 35 percent to 22.1 million metric tons.

Agriculture

In agriculture, 1978 grain output reached 304.8 million tons, an increase of 7.8 percent. Cotton rose 5.8 percent, reaching nearly 2.2 million metric tons, while oil-bearing crops totaled 5.2 million metric tons, an increase of 30 percent.

The average wage of workers in state-owned units was \$34.25 a month, up \$2.25 a month from 1977.

In trade, 1978 saw significant increases in exports and imports. Chinese exports reached \$10.68 billion, an increase of 20 percent from the previous year, while imports were \$11.95 billion, a rise of 41 percent. The trade deficit was offset by \$1.34 billion of nontrading income, presumably largely from tourism and remittances from overseas Chinese, so that revenue and expenditure were about in balance.

In another development, the Chinese news agency said that, under a proposed law on joint ventures, foreign partners would be allowed to repatriate profits and other funds received after fulfilling obligations. It added that the proportion invested by a foreign partner should in general be at least 25 percent of the registered capital. An upper limit was not given.

IIB Seeks Shift In Rate on Loan

LUXEMBOURG, June 28 (Reuters) — The Comecon International Investment Bank is negotiating a \$600-million, seven-year credit raised in November, 1977, sources at a participating bank said.

The credit, lead managed by Chase Manhattan with a seven-year life and a 1-percent spread over the London interbank offered rate, is being renegotiated with the IIB asking for a 1/2-percent spread for the first 2 1/2 years and a 3/4-percent rate for the last three.

The IIB wants the maturity to continue to run from November, 1977, the sources said.

W. German Prices Up .5%; Transactions in Balance

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 28 (AP-DJ) — The cost of living in West Germany rose 0.5 percent in June and was up 4 percent from a year earlier, according to preliminary estimates, the statistics office reported today, and the nation's international transactions were in balance in May.

The 4-percent year-on-year rise compared to 3.7 percent in May, according to final cost-of-living figures. Preliminary figures are based on selected areas of the country and can be revised when the final index is released in about ten days.

If the final year-to-year rise for June is confirmed at 4 percent, it will be the highest increase in the cost of living since July, 1977, when the cost-of-living index rose 4.3 percent from July, 1976.

A 4-percent year-to-year rise for June would be consistent with the latest estimates by West German economists' and Bundesbank President Otmar Emminger's prediction in a recent speech that the domestic annual inflation rate could be between 4 percent and 5 percent in the second half of 1979.

Trade Surplus Off

The institute also reported that the nation's preliminary and not seasonally adjusted balance on current account, which includes mer-

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Plessey	
Year March	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	648.00	611.00	611.00
Profits	64.80	62.30	62.30
Revenue	183.50	169.50	169.50
Profits	10.10	7.41	7.41
Per share	4.12	3.05	3.05

Japan		Matsushita Electric	
4 months May	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	806,022	751,601	751,601
Profits	30,842	26,350	26,350

W. German Bond Issues

FRANKFURT, June 28 (Reuters) — West German banks have set a Deutsche mark foreign loan calendar confined to two issues totalling 180 million DM for the period up to July 23, bond market sources said.

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1978 Highlights		% over 1977	
	\$ million	% over 1977	% over 1977
Capital & Reserves	540	51.6	
Deposits	5,865	23.7	
Loans & Discounts	4,322	10.6	
Investments Portfolio	861	29.0	
Provisions for depreciation, loan losses & adjustments	115	95.9	
Profit after taxes	57	28.7	
Net Dividend per Share (ptas.)	31:37	22.6	
Bank's Market Value (\$ million)	724	30.9	
Employees	10,407	6.7	
Branches in Spain	678	15.8	
Branches abroad including subsidiaries	78	64.4	

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79%	83%	Wurtz	.48	47	7	19	10%	10%	10%	-1%

12 Month Stock											Sis.				Close				Chrg				12 Month Stock											Sis.				Close				Chrg			
High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.											High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.				High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.				High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.				High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.											High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.				High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.				High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s.			
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			72%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
81%	67	VoEP	p/2.20	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
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30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
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30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
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30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
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30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%				76%	56%	Wair	2.00	3.2	8	74	72%	74	+1%												
30%	25%	VoEP	p/2.90	11.	5%	25%	26%	24%			76%																																		

22	14 1/2	XTRA	52	27	4	126	19 1/2	18 1/4	19	+	1 1/2
34	13 1/2	Yotes	30	3	6	17	31	30 1/2	30 1/2		

[illegible]

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
10750 Pacer	532 1/4	31 1/2	32 1/4	+ 1/8
14000 Sanyo	210 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	- 1/8

1000 Ruff	310%	10%	10%
7030 Redpath	515	14%	15 + 1/2
300 Rd Stenhs	A 97%	9%	9% - 1/2

504	7425 Reichhold	51310	133	1314
2044 + 5	7045 Revenue Prr	172	170	172 + 1
744 - 5	7045 Revenue Prr	172	170	172 + 1
9 + 6	202 Rothman	53014	2019	2019
9 + 6	29793 Scoopre	53014	2019	2019
9 + 6	7088 Scotts A	61214	1214	1214
1270 + 5	4345 Sheritt	51816	1016	1016
1614 + 5	45419 Simpmoss	544	339	340 + 15
56 + 16	5046 Simmen S	A	564	564
56 + 16	5046 Simmen S	A	564	564
792	12250 Southm	52814	28	2814
3094 + 34	12251 St. Brodal	512	12	12 - 14
56 + 16	1484 Shelo A	52514	2914	2914
3514 + 16	7045 Suptero S	51414	1414	1414 + 1
21 + 36	303 Tolocay A	511	11	11
2310 + 36	2044 Tech Cor	A	514	1230
514 + 16	2044 Tech Cor	A	514	1230
159 + 2	404 Telephony	51114	1114	1114 + 1
514	1480 Tex Can	57114	1114	1114 + 1

104-1	46800	10000	N	A	\$15-48	15	15-48
8 1/2 + 1/2	4049	Tor	Dm	Bk	\$23	22 3/4	23 + 1/4
68% + 2%	208	Torster	B		\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
7 + 1/2	8891	Traders	A		\$17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/4 + 1/2

44 + 1	6170 Trms Mt A	570%	10%	10%	
15% + 1/4	12326 TrCon PL	\$23%	23%	23%	1/4

160% + 7%	8887 Turbo CI	B	515	14%	15	+ 7%
111% + 4%	1249 UGAS A		511%	11%	111%	+ 4%
59% + 1%	7530 Union Oil		527%	26%	27%	+ 1%
89%	7560 U Keno		515%	14%	15%	+ 1%
280% + 5	4380 U Siscoe		511%	10%	10%	+ 5%
8%	435 On Corbald		523%	23%	23%	+ 4%
25% + 1%	800 Van Der		490	485	485	- 15
18% + 4	4254 Versaf Cor		517%	17%	17%	+ 1%
18% + 3%	408 Versaf Cor		514	14	14	+ 3%

47	+1	400 Weldwood	\$21%	21%	21%—	W
470	-15	6050 West Mine	\$5%	5%	6%+	W
325		1525 Weston	\$24%	24%	24%+	W

1544 + 1/2	1575 Woodwd A	323	23	23	- 1/2
1244 + 1/2	18180 Yk Bear	399 1/2	9	9 1/2	

[illegible]

97%+ 1/4	1059 Raytransco	317 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
254- 1/2	6300 Utd Asbest	350	340	340-10

Total sales 590,575 shares

$$\begin{array}{r} 2478 + 40 \\ 52\frac{1}{2} + 2 \\ 2478 + 40 \end{array}$$

Canadian Indexes
June 28, 1979

21 3/4		Close	Previous
22 1/4	Montreal	278.56	277.26
23 1/4	Toronto	1,414.40	1,422.40

13 1/2
35 1/4 + 7 1/2

International Stock Indexes					
	Year	89-90	90-91	High	Low
Amsterdam (I)	89.20	90.00	94.20	98.20	87.20
Brussels (2)	131.22	130.22	132.15	133.70	129.70
Frankfurt (3)	94.2	130.81	139.63	140.70	128.70
London 30	449.22	464.00	528.40	543.70	443.70
London 500 (4)	271.24	269.28	297.45	327.50	257.50
Milano (5)	79.10	79.25	82.52	82.52	78.10
Paris (6)	124.58	125.31	127.25	128.15	123.15
Sydney (7)	576.55	570.82	597.48	597.48	562.52

Tokyo (8)	642.88	447.34	462.97	283.2
Tokyo (9)	6,250.04	6,250.04	6,241.26	5,975.8
Zurich (10)	327.89	326.90	340.70	308.4

3.54 1. And-Cos Ind.; 2. "Commission de A
1.91 Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Stemon Ind.; 4. Flocq

[illegible]

\$ 15.94	Honda Motor	546	Sharp	
\$ 48.15	C. Moh.	400	Sony Corp	2
\$ 24.00	Japan Air L.	2,850	Sumitomo Bank	
1.27	Kansai E. Pow.			

0.78	Natsumi Ltd. F.W.	1240	Taiho Marine
0.10%	Kod Sogo	546	Takeda
	Kirin Brewery	472	Tokai

764.00	Komatsu	332	Tokyo Marine
1,810.00	Kubota	294	Toray
27.00	Mitsui Bussan	677	Toyota
2,330.00			
133.50			
44,208.00			
2,435.00			
715.00			
396.00			
110.00			
119.20			
1,900.00			
1,280.00			
781.00			

416.00	FRENCH FRANC				
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834.00	Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.23200	1
657.00	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.23100	1

YEN	
Sept	4670
Oct	4682
Nov	4652
Dec	4658
Jan	4725
Feb	4731
Mar	4704
Apr	4700
May	4768
Jun	4768
Jul	4755
Aug	4755
Initial 6.00 omitted	
STERLING	
Sept	2,1480
Oct	2,1485
Nov	2,1400
Dec	2,1390
Jan	2,1208
Feb	2,1208
Mar	2,1400
Apr	2,1380
May	2,1380
Jun	2,1380
Jul	2,1380
Aug	2,1380
Initial 2.80 omitted	
CANADIAN DOLLAR	
Sept	0.8524
Oct	0.8524
Nov	0.8524
Dec	0.8524
Jan	0.8524
Feb	0.8524
Mar	0.8524
Apr	0.8524
May	0.8524
Jun	0.8524
Jul	0.8524
Aug	0.8524
Initial 0.8524 omitted	

DEUTSCHE MARK					
330.00	Sept	0.5474	0.5483	0.5450	0.5471
133.00	Dec	0.5520	0.5537	0.5444	0.5522
30.50	Mar	0.5515	0.5524	0.5444	0.5522

279.00	June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5610
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U.K. Investment Stagnant

LONDON, June 28 (AP-D.) Total spending on fixed capital investment by U.K. industry static in the first quarter at £2.1 billion, seasonally adjusted, against a revised £2.180 billion in fourth quarter of 1978, the I.D. Department said today. The first quarter of 1978 was £2.15 billion.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total dry matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenol content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990).

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
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